The New-York Times.

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OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognised and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference of the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."
2. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."
3. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

TELEGRAMS.

Death of Hon. Anson Burlingame in Russia.

The Prince of Wales and Lady Mordaunt.

Indications of the Early Close of the Roman Council.

DON CARLOS ARRESTED IN FRANCE.

The Responsibility for the Greenwaldth Murder Shifted.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Death of the Diplomatist in St. Petersburg—Letters of Sympathy from the Czar and Czarina—Expressions from Various Localities.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. BURLINGAME died at St. Petersburg shortly before noon to-day, of congestion of the lungs. The deepest sympathy is felt for his family. The Emperor and Empress of Russia have sent letters of condolence to the widow of the deceased.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—ANSON BURLINGAME, the Chinese Ambassador, died at St. Petersburg this morning, after four days' illness. His death will create a profound impression over all Europe, and particularly in Paris, where he was so well and favorably known and so much esteemed.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A cable dispatch received this morning announces the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME at St. Petersburg yesterday. The dispatch announcing his death was received from EDWARD BURLINGAME, the eldest son of the deceased, and was addressed to Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, the father of Mrs. BURLINGAME, but gave no details regarding the sad event. Mr. and Mrs. BURLINGAME left Berlin Feb. 5 for St. Petersburg. By order of the Mayor of Cambridge the flags on the public buildings in that city were placed at half-mast on the announcement of Mr. BURLINGAME's death.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The first telegram received this morning, announcing the death of Minister BURLINGAME to-day in St. Petersburg, was from Minister CURTIN in that city. The second telegram was from Minister WASHBURNE, at Paris, saying he died after an illness of four days.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The evening papers publish elaborate obituaries of ANSON BURLINGAME, and there is a sincere feeling of regret at his sudden demise in the midst of his career of usefulness.

EUROPE.

The Mordaunt Divorce Case—Testimony of the Prince of Wales—His Relations with Lady Mordaunt not Criminal—An Anglo-Austrian Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the Mordaunt divorce case to-day, the Prince of WALES, some of whose letters to Lady MORDAUNT have been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord PENZANCE pointed out that no witness was bound to make to any question an answer which would admit that he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified that he was acquainted with Lady MORDAUNT previous to her marriage; made her a wedding present; before the marriage she visited the Princess at Marlborough House; she had visited the theatre in company with the Prince and Princess: he saw her afterwards in 1866 and 1867; he had frequently met Sir CHARLES with Lady MORDAUNT; in June, 1867, he met Sir CHARLES at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady MORDAUNT scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match. The Prince admitted that he occasionally used "Hansom" cabs. He solemnly asseverated that there had never been any improper or criminal intention between himself and Lady MORDAUNT. This declaration was received by the great crowd of spectators with cheers, which the Court endeavored to repress, but which were renewed. The Bench expressed much loyal indignation at the publication by the public journals of the letters of the Prince to Lady MORDAUNT....In the House of Commons to-day the Life Insurance Companies bill was introduced and discussed. The House adjourned at an early hour. In the House of Lords the proceedings were unimportant.... The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both Governments....The contract for a new line of steamships from Sydney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, Cal., has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, both ways....The new cable to connect the West India Islands will be laid in about two months.

Washington's Birthday in Europe—Banquets at the American Ambassadors' in Vienna and Paris—Papal Affairs.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—The birthday of WASHINGTON was splendidly celebrated in this city last evening by a banquet given by Mr. JAY, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron VON BEUST, the Prime Minister of Austria. Mr. JAY toasted the European sovereigns. Baron VON BEUST replied in the English language. He said the close and undisturbed relations between the United States and Austria was a matter of congratulation. Union and freedom was the motto of both countries. Union alone promoted progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In concluding his remarks he gave the sentiment, "The memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON—the champion of Freedom and Peace." Other speeches were made both in the English and German languages, and the guests did not separate until a late hour.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—There was a brilliant and crowded reception at the residence of Minister WASHBURNE last evening, in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday. Toasts were drank, and appropriate speeches made until a late hour. All the members of the Ministry were present.

ROME, Feb. 23.—In the Ecumenical Council the discussion on the Catechism has terminated. Seven fathers delivered speeches, and the motions of six others were printed and distributed. The journals promulgate a Papal decree, the purpose of which is to hasten the discussions of the Council. It provides that public sessions shall be held every ten days, and requires the fathers to present in writing their observations to the competent commission. A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, if the cooperation of NAPOLEON can be first secured, proposes to convoke the Catholic Powers in order to oppose Papal pretensions.

Arrest of Don Carlos in France—Arrangements for a "Rising" in Spain—The Unemployed of Madrid—Portugal—The Treaty of Prague.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Don CARLOS, of Spain, while traveling through France with an Austrian passport, under the name of the Marquis of Alcantara, was arrested at Lyons by the civil authorities. He was reminded that he could reside only in the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. The Prince then proceeded to Switzerland, accompanied by an escort as far as the frontier. Previous to his arrest he met the Duke of MODENA at Lyons, and completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising another insurrection.

MADRID, Feb. 23.—A peaceful demonstration was made here to-day by the work people out of employment. Thousands of them gathered in front of the Ministry of Public Works, and demanded work. A similar manifestation is announced for to-morrow.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—The band of Miguelistas at Magador has been defeated and dispersed by the troops, who took twenty-seven prisoners.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is asserted that France has sent a note to Berlin relative to the Treaty of Prague....The proprietor of the *Marseillaise* has been sentenced to imprisonment for four months, and a fine of 1,000 francs.

CUBA.

The Greenwaldth Murder—The Cubans Accused of it by the Captain-General—A Plot to Assassinate the American Consul-General.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The Captain-General authorizes the following statement to be made in the official journals: "Information has come into the hands of the Government confirming suspicions which have long been entertained. It is known that agents of the 'Laborantes,' or Cubans, who are not fighting in the field, but are in other ways working against Spain, have ordered their men to join the volunteer battalions here, and under cover of the uniform to perpetrate a series of assassinations on foreigners, with the object of embroiling the Government with foreign Powers. The assassination of GREENWALDTH was part of this programme. The Government expects the loyal volunteers to aid it in exposing all traitors of this class." Acting Consul-General HALL received, two weeks ago, an anonymus letter warning him that he was in danger of assassination. He notified the Captain-General of the circumstance, and paid no further attention to it. On the following day three natives of Havana, who were suspected of connection with the proposed assassination, left suddenly for New Orleans.... Havana is perfectly tranquil....A battalion of firemen have gone to the Cinco-Villas District to work on fortifications ....The steamer *Morro Castle* arrived this morning from New-York. She ran ashore on Ragged Key, where she remained twelve hours, and got off after throwing cargo overboard. Captain ADAMS fired three guns and hoisted a signal of distress; but the Bremen steamer *Frankfurt*, which was passing in plain sight, paid no attention to the signals. The conduct of the Captain is severely censured....Gen. WEBB is a passenger on the *Morro Castle*.

CANADA.

Proposed Withdrawal of Troops from Newfoundland—Washington's Birthday in Toronto.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 23.—Lord GRENVILLE has written to the Lieutenant-Governor announcing the intention of the Imperial Government to withdraw the troops in garrison in Newfoundland, and says in the future this Province will have to rely on its own protection or such as it may obtain from the Dominion of Canada, if it joins the Confederation.

TORONTO, Feb. 23.—The New-England Society celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday by a reunion and ball at the Queen's Hotel. J. D. THURSTON, Colonel SHAW, the American Consul, Hon. GEO. BROWN and others delivered addresses.

The Purchase Money of the Hudson Bay Territory—A Military Force to Proceed There.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 23.—The *Daily Telegraph* of to-day says they have it on the most reliable authority that a dispatch has been received from the Imperial Government recommending that the money for the purchase of the Northwest Territory be paid over to the Hudson Bay Company immediately, and that a military force, consisting of a battery of artillery and the Royal Canadian Rifles, be sent into the territory in May, and proceed by way of Lake Superior. Also, that the American authorities were asked to allow troops to pass through their country, and that they refused to grant the request; the cost of sending the troops out to be borne by the Imperial Government.

AN INDIAN BATTLE.

A Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fight Between Sioux and Crows—All the Crows and Seventeen Sioux Killed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A letter from Fort Sully gives particulars of a desperate fight between three hundred Sioux and Crow Indians early in January, above the mouth of the Yellowstone, on the Missouri River. The attack was made near sundown, under the Chief, Spotted Eagle, who was killed. The Sioux managed to overpower the Crows, every one of whom was killed in a hand-to-hand encounter. The Sioux lost twelve killed on the ground, and five died the next day. Many more were dangerously wounded.

New-Jersey Legislature—Railroad and Steamboat Lines Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—A bill was introduced in the House to incorporate the Paterson and New-York Railroad Company, with authority to construct a road from Paterson to any point on the Hudson River within the County of Hudson. The capital is fixed at $1,000,000. A bill was introduced to incorporate the Jersey City Steamboat Company, with a capital of $200,000, with power to increase to double that amount. The capital of the Company is to be employed in purchasing, repairing and altering vessels propelled by steam, and in the navigation of the same between Jersey City or New-York and Richmond, Va., and upon the James River, and the bays and sounds adjacent thereto, or to any port on the Atlantic coast, or for towing at any place, as a majority of the stockholders may elect; and in the purchase, repair and building of suitable landing places, wharves and storehouses at Jersey City, New-York, or at Richmond, or upon the James River, bays and sounds adjacent thereto, or at any port on the Atlantic coast which may be necessary for successfully conducting the affairs of the Company. The charter of the Company is to continue in force for thirty years.

Methodist Convention at Syracuse—Second Day.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 23.—In the Methodist State Convention to-day, Rev. Dr. PECK, of Albany, from the Committee on the subject, submitted a paper which, under the heading of "Our Position," holds as follows:

First, we propose to speak and act, not as churchmen, but as free American citizens; second, we ask no peculiar privileges for our own Church, we will concede none to any other; third, we demand equality of rights for all loyal citizens; fourth, we do not question the right of sectarian education by those who are willing to meet the expense and bear the responsibility; fifth, we insist upon equal privileges of education for all future American citizens in common schools as a public charge; sixth, a refusal to enjoy these common school privileges furnishes no ground of exemption from equal taxation, or right to special appropriations.

Other principles are advocated in this paper, and a Methodist State Committee is to be appointed, charged with disseminating and rendering practical these principles. This Committee is to call another Convention one or two years hence. The report was adopted entire. At the afternoon session a report was submitted on education, having the following summary of seminaries reporting to the Conference: Number of seminaries, 12; instructors, 115; students, 2,080 males, and 1,542 females. The value of property is $411,500. Of seminaries where the principal officer is a graduate of a Methodist College there are thirteen; instructors, 185; students, 1,100; males, 1,080; females, 20. Rev. J. E. LATIMER followed with a report which recommended the establishment of a Central Methodist University at Syracuse. It was adopted, and was followed by contributions to the object amounting to $181,000.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23.—Mayor PRICE, of Mobile, to-day applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *supersedeas* to release himself from jail and have the recent act of the Legislature passed on by the Court. One of the Judges refused the writ, the effect of which is to instal HARRINGTON, the recently appointed Mayor, over PRICE. The Judge refuses to take cognizance of the interpolation in the bill which authorizes the Governor to appoint HARRINGTON.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 23.—A fire this morning destroyed two warehouses belonging to the Messrs. WINSLOW, and part of another owned by W. J. GORDON, and occupied by PETTIT & HOLLAND. The loss is probably $15,000 to $20,000, and is reported to be fully covered by insurance.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A large concourse of citizens, a detachment of United States troops from Fort Porter, and the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers, escorted the remains of Commodore CHAMPLAIN to Forest Lawn Cemetery, this afternoon. He was buried with the customary honors.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—About 7 o'clock this evening, while FRANKLIN B. HOVEY, of Chenango County, N. Y., was on his way to the Northern depot to start for his home, he was fired at by JOHN GERHISER, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who was standing on the sidewalk, drunk. The ball entered HOVEY's brain, mortallg wounding him. GERHISER, after running through the streets and firing at the Police, was arrested. He is from Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—A temperance meeting assembled in Farwell Hall last evening in response to a call from the Congressional Temperance Society of Washington. An immense petition in favor of closing the liquor saloons of Chicago on the Sabbath was presented.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Constitutional Club celebrated its sixth anniversary last evening by a banquet at the United States Hotel, at which speeches were made by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, GEORGE LUNT, Mayor SHURTLEFF and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—The driver of a wagon loaded with steel to-day ran over two children of A. ADAIR, aged 4 and 6 years. One is fatally and the other severely injured. The driver was arrested and committed to prison to await the result of the wounds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—THOMAS SPURRIER, aged 52 years, was crushed to death this afternoon by the cars at Locust Point switch, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He had been in the employ of the Railroad Company for twenty-five years.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—A three-masted steamer is ashore ten miles south of Cape Henry. Her name has not yet been ascertained.

ALBANY.

Another Grand Erie Scheme—A Bill to Reorganize the Company—The War Over the New-York Charter—The Governor and Senate Reconciled.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Both Houses held a short session this evening, though there was scarcely a quorum in either. Among the bills introduced into the Assembly was one to reorganize the Erie Railroad Company. This bill was drawn by the counsel to the Erie Railroad, and is designed to forestall the action about to be taken by the English stock and bond holders of the Company, and to put FISK, GOULD & CO. in full possession of the road for all time to come. The intention is to buy the bill through the Legislature, as was done with the Erie legislation two years ago, and marketable members and lobbyists are in high glee at the prospect of a distribution of another half million dollars of Erie money.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW-YORK.

The New-York delegation have not succeeded in harmonizing their quarrels during the recess, and the two factions declare war to the knife, on the subject of reorganizing the local government of New-York. The anti-Ring faction is preparing a charter of its own, which will be introduced in a few days, when the Republicans, who hold the balance of power, can take their choice of either, or refuse both, and let things remain as they are.

THE GOVERNOR AND HIS ADVISERS RECONCILED.

The quarrel between the rebellious Senators and the Governor on the Executive appointments has been settled. The Senators have backed down, and MCCONIHE will be confirmed Capitol Police Commissioner, after which the Governor will send in his appointments for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOODIN—Amending the Auburn Water Works Company charter; ordered to a third reading; also, amending the act fixing the fees of Justices of the Peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and of jurors and witnesses in Justices' Courts.

By Mr. BLOOD—Regulating the transportation of freight and passengers on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and all railroads owned or leased by it.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate in Committee disposed of the following bills as noted:

Amending the act extending jurisdiction of Surrogates' Courts; ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act relative to the publication of session laws in Brooklyn; ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at 7:30 P. M.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A large number of petitions for the repeal of the law appropriating money to sectarian schools were presented.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that such petitions be referred to the Committee on Cities instead of the Committee on Education, as they referred to New-York.

Mr. LOWRY objected on the ground that the matter was educational.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY asked whether they did not relate to the City of New-York.

Mr. LOWRY replied that it was so, but when the State was called upon to legislate on a matter it became an affair in which the whole State was interested.

Mr. FIELDS stated the provision of law referred to was a clause in the Tax Levy, and when that Tax Levy came up again, if the clause was left out, there would be no necessity for any legislation. He thought more consequence was given this matter than it was worth.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. FIELDS—To amend the law of libel; also, amending the law to appraise lands taken for sites for district schools.

By Mr. WINANS—Providing for the reorganization of railroad companies.

By Mr. ALLABEN—Amending the act fixing fees of Justices of the Peace, jurors and constables.

By Mr. BLOSSOM—Limiting the time Buffalo may subscribe to stock in the Buffalo and Washington Railroad.

By Mr. HAVEN—To extend Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—Amending the act conferring certain powers on the New-York Five Points House of Industry.

By Mr. COOK—Chartering the Widows' and Orphans' Association of New-York.

By Mr DROLL—To open and improve Scott-avenue, Brooklyn.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ALLABEN offered a resolution that the Engineer be authorized to pay $100,000 to any one who will invent a steam carriage to run on the berme bank of canals at the rate of four miles per hour, and drawing 2,000 tons of merchandise. Laid over.

Mr. ATWOOD offered a joint resolution that the Legislature prepare an address to Congress in favor of a bill to provide for better protection to the Northwest with regard to the transportation of crops. Laid over.

Mr. FIELDS offered a resolution that the Committee on Federal Relations be discharged from further consideration of the Cuban resolutions, so as to bring them before the House at 12 o'clock to-morrow. Agreed to.

It being found that no quorum was present the Speaker adjourned the House.

German Masked Balls Last Night.

Masquerades were held by two of the German Singing Societies of this City last night, in which the members of the societies and their friends participated. The "Mozart Maennerchor," Mr. JACOB GREGORIUS, President, and Mr. CHARLES KORFF, Musical Director, held their ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, where the main attraction was the performance of a scene from "Preisoza." A chorus from the play was sung by a number of members of the Society. The "Franz Abt Quartet Club," Mr. HERMAN HEYDE President, and Mr. HENRY GREINER Musical Director, held their ball at the New-York Casinos in East Houston-street. Both balls were well attended, and interesting fancy dresses and amusing masks were worn. Everything passed of pleasantly.

THE ROCHEFORT RIOTS.

Gustave Flourens' Account of the Outbreak.

After the very complete account of the two days' disturbances in Paris supplied by our correspondent and printed in the TIMES of Tuesday, no additional reports are needed. We supplement the published story, however, with a translation of M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS' summary of the earliest incidents of the outbreak, published over his signature in *La Réforme* newspaper. "On the evening of Feb. 7," says M. FLOURENS, "ROCHEFORT and I were to attend a meeting at the *Marseillaise* room, Rue de Flandre. I arrived at 8 o'clock. I could not believe in the arrest of our friend, our representative, whose only crime was generous indignation against an infamous murder. I announced to the citizens who did me the honor of voting me into the chair that ROCHEFORT would attend; but, hardly had our first speaker declared that we must not permit the incarceration of our representative, and drawn down on himself for those noble words a first warning from the Commissary of Police—hardly had I myself had time to protest against that warning—than a tremendous outcry from without informed us that they had dared to violate the liberty of our representative. I immediately declared to the meeting that we must consider ourselves in a state of revolution and resort to armed resistance. I armed myself, and immediately arrested the Commissary of Police. I told him that no harm would come to him, provided he did not attempt to escape, nor hound on his men to strike my friends. I went out into the street holding the Commissary (by his collar, I presume.) He showed his scarf to the crowd of policemen, and we were allowed to pass, singing the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Depart." 'To Belleville,' I cried to my friends, a small—too small, alas!—but heroic band of youths. One hundred at first, then reduced to sixty, with which for three days we occupied a suburb of Paris. The Commissary told me 'Are you sure you will be able to protect me effectually? I don't care for life much, but I would think it a sad thing not to see my wife and children again.' I promised that I would see him safe, adding, 'We don't massacre unarmed people as your policemen do.' When we got to the bottom of the Faubourg du Temple, close to the canal, we stopped an omnibus; then another, and with a few hackney coaches commenced the outline of a barricade. I then requested a reliable friend to see the commissaire safe over the barricade. We then went down the faubourg, and, as two soldiers passed, disarmed them—quietly—tenderly, like brethren. At the barracks were a sergeant and two privates. I addressed a few friendly words to them, but these wretched slaves of discipline replied by crossing bayonets and threatening to shoot us. Our friends were engaged at that time in barricading the lateral streets, and I was almost alone. I went on, having the gas turned off all the way. When we arrived at the Rue de Paris at Belleville we built a rather better barricade than the others. We attempted to get some muskets from the Theatre de Belleville, but were unable to obtain any. We were not sufficiently numerous. Nevertheless the whole of the great artery of the faubourg was barricaded, and if we had had arms those young men would have fought heroically. We returned down the faubourg. At the moment of approaching the lower barricade I heard piercing cries. These came from unarmed lads, whom the police agents were driving before them at the point of the sword. One of them, wounded by a sword, fell within four paces of me, shrieking wildly. Three agents rushed towards me. I had no arms. I was fortunate in warding off a sword-thrust with my left hand while receiving on my right shoulder a blow from a skull-cracker. Jammed up against a wall, I was evidently in for a struggle, when up came five or six other youths running as hard as they could, pursued by two agents and a peace officer. 'Run and strike,' cried the officer to the agents. That saved me. They left me there standing against the wall. I continued on my way quite alone. In a side street I met a friend, who introduced me into his little workman's chamber. We had hardly got in when the street was invaded by the municipal guard, horse and foot. It was sad to see these men marching silently in the gloom for the purpose of slaughtering their unarmed brothers and sons! At every step the horses slipped on the moist pavement. The moment they passed I came out of my hiding-place. Favored by the darkness, I was able to go up the main street of the faubourg, and observe the police agents destroying our barricades, so courageously improvised just before. The cavalry again came down the street, and fortunately found no one to sabre. Seeing that there was nothing more to be done for the present, I followed the course of the canal, and made my way to the house of another friend. At 1:30 in the morning all was completely calm. At 6 o'clock in the morning, Tuesday, the 8th, a Commissary of Police, followed by five agents, went to arrest me at my residence, where of course they did not find me. The warrant issued against me charges me with the following four chief offences: 1. Exciting to crimes. 2. Sequestration of a Commissary of Police. 3. Exciting to revolution. 4. Seditious cries. Those gentry have walked off with all my papers and correspondence wherein of course they will find nothing to compromise any one."

THE NEW QUARANTINE.

Visit of the Commissioners of Ways and Means to Westbank.

The Commissioners of Quarantine, accompanied by Messrs. Jacobs, Bergen and Banker, three of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Dr. Swinburne, Dr. Anderson and Wm. A. Cobb, ex-Quarantine Commissioners; Erastus Brooks, Messrs. Kinsela and Moines, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, J. W. Rich, Engineer and Architect of the Board of Construction, and many other gentlemen, visited yesterday Westbank Quarantine ground. The object of the trip was to show to the Committee of "Ways and Means" the extent of the work already accomplished and the necessity of its completion, for which is needed an appropriation of $450,000. The party landed first on the upper island now in course of construction, on which it is desired to locate the warehouses and buildings for the reception of cargo and passengers from infected or doubtful vessels. This island, similar to that already existing, and known as the "Lower Quarantine," cannot be completed without some pecuniary coöperation on the part of the Legislature; hence the visit. Leaving this, the party proceeded to the second or "Hospital Island;" after the inspection of which they entered the dining room of Captain O'ROURKE, who had carefully prepared a bounteous repast to assuage the keen appetites of the *voyageurs*.

Speeches were made by Dr. Bell, Mr. Brooks, Drs. Swinburne and Carnochan, and Messrs. Bergen, Jacobs, Kinsella and Northrop. Mr. KINSELLA, recommending the consideration of the question to the Legislature, said that "If there be anything in the State in which the Democratic Party is likely to do right, it is in the establishment and completion of this Quarantine. It will be thoroughly finished within the year, if the proper aid be given. And if, when debating on the propriety of making the emigrants' advent to our shores more happy and free from delays through unnecessary sanitary restrictions resulting from faulty quarantine accommodations, we remember that all of us are the children of emigrants, we will not hesitate to do our utmost to build and establish these comfortable houses for the reception of the sick and those suspected of infection." Well satisfied, apparently, with their trip to and partial stay in Quarantine, the members of the party soon after the banquet returned to New-York.

Heartless Case of Desertion.

At a late hour last night a woman with an infant in her arms appeared at the Station House in Jersey City and asked for a night's lodging. She was of respectable appearance, and gave her name as CATHARINE SINCLAIR. She stated, in reply to inquiries, that she had been married to JOHN SINCLAIR, at present an employe in the sugar works, for six years; that he some time since deserted his family; that she had since become much impoverished, and that she had applied for relief to her brother, residing in Sussex-street, but that he had directed her to the Station House for lodging, instead of taking her into his own apartments. This morning a warrant will issue for the arrest of the husband.

The Charges Against Dr. Swinburne.

Dr. JOHN SWINBURNE, the late Health Officer, has written a long letter to the Commissioners of Quarantine in reply to the recent charges against him. He gives documents to prove his innocence, and endeavors to explain the charges away, and to show the animus of his enemies.

Bricklayers' Union No. 4 met at Milleman's Hall last night and received a report of the action of the Bricklayers' Conference Committee, which met in Brooklyn last week and determined that $5 per day should be the regular wages of the trade from the first Monday in April.

WASHINGTON.

The Sale of Cadetships to the National Academies.

Mr. Whittemore's Case in the House of Representatives.

His Resignation Tendered to the Speaker.

COMPLICITY OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Admission of the Mississippi Representatives.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The scene at the House, to-day, brought back mildly the days of impeachment. No such intense interest, or vast audience has been either felt or witnessed since that memorable occasion. Promptly at 2 o'clock the House proceeded to the consideration of the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE. It was known yesterday that General BUTLER had become so far interested in the case, that he was preparing the defence of the accused member. So to-day, when the defendant appeared to show cause at the bar of the House why he should not be expelled, he did it in the shape of a lawyer-like affidavit, prepared and submitted by BUTLER, with characteristic assurance and not a little dash and vigor. BUTLER immediately divested himself of his character as a member, and announced that he had assumed the position as counsel for the defendant, so far that he felt that he ought not to vote in the case. He sought to transform the House at once into a court of justice, and demanded the right of the accused to appear by counsel, and insisted that he should have, as he expressed it, "His God-given rights under the Constitution." This combination of audacity and impudence had the effect to throw the case into a decided muddle in which the leading lawyers of the House, POLAND, DAVIS and others, took a foggy and ineffectual part. Finally Speaker BLAINE carved his way out of the embarrassment, and rebuked BUTLER handsomely, by informing him in reply to his querulous inquiries, that the body of which he was a member was the House of Representatives, and not a Court of law; that the gentleman might denominate himself what he pleased, but the Speaker could only recognize him in his character as a member. The affidavit presented asked for a postponement and a resubmission of the case to the Military Committee, on the ground that sufficient opportunity for investigation had not been afforded the accused. Mr. WHITTEMORE having the floor, yielded his time to BUTLER, and the latter then began a defence of his client, which resulted in the greatest failure of his career as a criminal lawyer. It was notable for arrogance of manner, insolence of speech, and weakness of argument. Even LOGAN, who is a forcible speaker, but not much of a lawyer, overturned all his positions in his very effective reply. BUTLER seemed to improve the opportunity to vent his spite on the newspapers. He declared his superiority to all of them in a manner that would have done credit to a street auctioneer, and he referred to the Washington correspondents as "that vile herd which hang around Washington and telegraph lies to their papers at night." He evidently felt he had a weak case, and much sympathy was expressed for Mr. WHITTEMORE at the bad character of his defence. General LOGAN's reply exceeded expectation, as he had shown considerable embarrassment at the outset of the case. At its close, the House rejected Judge POLAND's resolution for further delay, by the strong vote of 39 to 155. The previous question on the resolution of expulsion was then ordered, when, at 5 o'clock, General LOGAN yielded to a motion to adjourn. The case comes up at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and after one hour's debate the final vote will be taken. There is scarcely any doubt but that Mr. WHITTEMORE will be expelled. There is much comment to-night upon BUTLER's assertion that he appeared in the character of an attorney so far to-day that he had no right to vote. People are wondering if there was a retainer in the case, and suggestions of another investigation are not wanting. WHITTEMORE prepared his resignation to-night, and will send it to the Speaker to-morrow morning. Whether this will save him from expulsion remains to be seen. There is a question whether a member can terminate his connection with the House by his own act or not. One thing is certain, the House can bring to its bar and administer punishment to any man whomsoever, whether he be a membr or not. ROUSSEAU's resignation did not save him from a reprimand, and WHITTEMORE's will probably not save him from judgment of expulsion.

COMPLICITY OF OTHER MEMBERS.

The Military Commission of the House to-day had another important session, and developments in the cadetship case are rumored to-night, implicating additional members, the mention of the names of some of whom causes much pain and profound sorrow. The rumors are too indefinite to print, as great injustice might thereby be done. The slippery witness, LANDON, was again before the Committee, and, it is said, made some important revelations. Another important witness was also examined whose name is withheld. General SCHRIVER, Inspector-General of the War Department, who has charge of the West Point matters, was examined at length as to the manner of making the appointments, and as to the record of the Academy. Among other developments made to-day is the fact that President GRANT, over a year ago, while General of the army, made the discovery that this abuse existed to some degree, and that he at once recommended measures for its suppression.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI.

The President this morning signed the bill for the admission of Mississippi, and the approval was reported to the House by General PORTER shortly after 12 o'clock. Four of the members were then sworn in—Messrs. GEO. E. HARRIS, J. L. MORPHIS, GEO. C. MCKEE and L. W. PERCE. The two latter took the ironclad oath, and the two former the modified oath prescribed for those whose disabilities have been removed. General AMES, Senator elect, this morning tendered his resignation as Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army, which was accepted before the bill was signed. Senator WILSON shortly afterwards presented in the Senate the credentials of Senator REVELS, offering, if there was no objection, to swear him in, but Mr. SAULSBURY had an objection which he promptly stated. It was a mere technicality, to be sure, but it served the purpose of delay and impediment, which was all Mr. SAULSBURY aimed at. Mr. DRAKE, Mr. STEWART and Mr. TRUMBULL endeavored to cut the knot at once, but it was no use. The Democrats were determined to have their say on the admission of a colored man to the Senate, and they had it, subsequently, for two hours or so from Mr. GARRETT DAVIS. This gentleman redelivered the old pro-slavery, anti-negro speech, which he has been making every two or three weeks for years past. That the vote will be taken to-morrow appears doubtful, for Mr. SAULSBURY intends to speak, and there is a disposition among the Democrats to allow the admission of Mr. REVELS only when they can say no more. Mr. REVELS was on the floor during the debate, and the galleries were moderately filled, the interest in the Whittemore case in the House attracting all the visitors to the Capitol.

THE PROPOSED FREE LIST.

The high tariff party will undoubtedly endeavor to make considerable capital out of the fact that the Committee of Ways and Means have embodied an enlarged free list in the Tariff bill, by them recently reported. An examination of this free list will show that much of their professed liberality is deceptive. Thus, for the purpose of swelling the list, the Committee have included not a few articles the importation of which is already free by law; such, for example, as buhrstones, berries used for dyeing, bell metal, (old,) fresh fish, broken glass, guano, hair uncleaned, madder root, minjeet, painting and statuary of American artists, platinum vases and retorts, rags for paper stock, specimens of natural history. It is worthy of remark that, while the phraseology of the reported bill in relation to these articles is in some respects changed, the change seems always to have been made in the direction of limitation rather than enlargement. For instance, the present law exempts "buhrstone, wrought or unwrought, but unmanufactured and not bound up into millstones." The proposed law exempts "buhrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured and not bound up into millstones." Thus we have an apparent addition to the free list actually imposing a duty upon "wrought" buhrstones which are now free. So the present law exempts "old bells and bell metal." The proposed law reads "bells and bell metal broken, and fit only to be remanufactured." The present law exempts "fish, fresh caught for daily consumption." The proposed law, "fish, fresh for immediate consumption," a change which affords a nice opportunity for controversy. The present law exempts "platinum vases and retorts." The proposed law, "platinum vases or retorts for chemical uses." In all these cases articles already free seem to have been named for the purpose of limiting and not enlarging their free importation. The whole amount of duty collected on the various articles named in the new free list, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868,—which is the latest year of which full returns are published,—appears to have been $2,240,792 30, and for the year 1869 may be estimated under $3,000,000. The following compose all the articles which paid more than $100,000 each: Argols, $126,739 32; chalk, $105,714 13; diamonds, $106,054 40; gums, $622,844 18; India rubber, $196,911 40; nitrate of soda, $184,331 73; sulphur, $108,903 30; tin in pigs, $230,674 50. Total, $1,681,962 96.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The Postal Committee of the Senate have agreed to hear Mr. ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-morrow, in reference to the postal telegraph system, and the assumption of its management by the Post Office Department. Mr. ORTON will, of course, oppose the system, and there does not appear to be much probability that either House will pass any measure looking to the management of telegraphing by the Government.

ALASKA.

A report was made to the Senate to-day by the Committee on Territories of that body, favoring the formation of a Territorial Government for that section. The passage of such a measure by the present Congress is extremely doubtful. The entire revenue from Alaska amounts to less than $30,000 per annum, while the expenses of maintaining it are very greatly in excess of that sum. The question of the seal fisheries, and whether they shall be managed altogether by Treasury agents, as Mr. BOUTWELL recommends, or by a company, as certain parties propose, will be decided to-morrow by the Commerce Committee of the House, so far as that body can decide it.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The morning hour in the House to-day was occupied in the consideration of Mr. CULLOM's bill for the summary suppression of polygamy in Utah. Mr. FITCH, of Nevada, made an able speech in opposition to the bill, which attracted the earnest attention of the House. His arguments were similar to those recently advanced in the TIMES on the same subject, and the speech made a decided impression on the House. Mr. SARGENT, of California, followed on the same side of the question.

THE "CITY OF BOSTON."

Twenty-seven Days Since the Steamer was Heard from—Conjectures with Regard to Her Fate.

We have no tidings as yet of the steamship *City of Boston*, which left Halifax for Liverpool on the 28th ult., and has not since been heard from. We are informed by the agent of the Inman line that the passengers, of whom we gave a list in Wednesday's TIMES as having sailed from this City to Europe in the *City of Boston*, did not go further than Halifax. At least it is known that a large number of them stopped in that city, and it is presumed that all did, as it is unusual for through passengers to take the Halifax route.

The Halifax *Recorder* of the 15th inst. gives the following additional particulars about the missing steamer:

"The steamer *City of Boston*, which sailed hence for Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, not having arrived there as yet, much anxiety for her safety is naturally felt in this community, the more so that a number of our most prominent merchants are on board of her. As a number of rumors are afloat, we feel it to be our duty to lay before the public all the facts in this connection that we have been able to gather. The first is the report of a steamer having been seen in distress in the vicinity of Sable Island. This rumor is founded on the following report, which we transcribe from the original document on file at the Office of Marine and Fisheries in this city:

Captain HACKETT, of the schooner *Charles Tupper*, from Glace Bay bound for St. Jago reports: About 7 o'clock on the night of the 31st January, the weather being moderate and the night clear and star lit, was in lat. 43° 30' N. and lon. about 61° W. The schooner had been disabled by the heavy gales from the S. E. and N. W. and was without a rudder, having a foresail and jib. About 7 o'clock that evening the Captain was alone on deck and saw a white light ahead about a mile off, which he at first took for a star, but afterwards found to be the masthead light of a steamer. He then saw the port light on his eastern side, then saw the three lights right astern. Saw no steam or smoke, but knew it was a steamer from the light. She appeared to be going about four or five knots. It was a large vessel with three masts. Cannot say whether she was ship rigged. She then worked to the western side of me, and I saw the white light and the starboard light. She was then about a point on my port bow, about north from me. She threw up three rockets. They were of different colors; I think the first was white, the second blue, and the third red. The steamer went out of sight on a course from N. to N. W. She was in sight about three hours.

Regarding this report, it will be observed that, first, the steamer seen was, from her position and course, in no danger from Sable Island; second, that there is no evidence that she was in distress; in fact, the probability is, that having been driven somewhat out of her proper course by the gales of the preceding days, and knowing herself to be in the vicinity of land, she was signaling for a pilot; third, the *City of Boston* must have got far beyond that locality on the night of the 31st, having sailed, as she did, on the 28th; and fourthly, the rockets thrown up, white, red and blue, are not the right signals of the Inman line, but they are those of the Allan line of steamers. The former line throws up but two colors, blue and red. It is thus conclusively proved that the steamer in question could not have been the missing one.

Another report is that the *City of Boston* broke two of the fans of her screw in coming out on her last trip from Liverpool, and that they had not been repaired previously to her starting again. With regard to this the agents inform us that she did not break one of the fans on the last trip; but that on arriving at New-York the injured screw was taken out and replaced by a new one. In conclusion, we may say that there is no real occasion to believe that the vessel has met with a disaster, for if any accident has happened, as is quite possible, to her machinery, such as to disable it, it might be a week or even ten days hence before she could reach port, especially considering the severe weather that has prevailed of late. We shall therefore not entertain any serious apprehension for the safety of the *City of Boston* for some days yet.

This view is confirmed by the following telegram received by Messrs. J. & R. B. SEETON from Mr. INMAN, Liverpool:

'I have no fear of ship (meaning *City of Boston*;) she cannot get in with these strong east winds. New-York mail boat due last Friday, not reported.' "

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALABRIA.

The Cunard steamship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool Feb. 12 and Queenstown Feb. 13, reached this port late Tuesday night. Her advices are later by two days than were those received by the *City of Brooklyn*.

The death is announced of Sir HUGH BATES MAXWELL, Baronet, a member of a knightly family, and one of the most ancient in Scotland, one HERBERT DE MACCUSVILLE having assumed the name of MAXWELL in the time of MALCOLM IV. The deceased was the ninth Baronet, and was born in 1797. He succeeded his brother in 1865.

The *Gaulois* says that on Feb. 9 a meeting of 159 Hanoverian emigrants was held at Mans, at which Herr VON MUNCHAUSEN presided, to discuss the point whether or not they should reenter Prussia, accepting the new state of affairs, or emigrate to America or Algeria, the expenses of the journey being paid by the King of Hanover. Herr VON MUNCHAUSEN, in his speech, informed his compatriots that after the 15th of April the subvention granted by King GEORGE would cease, and he urged the refugees to reckon after that date only upon their own personal resources, and each to act according to his own private interests.

Our correspondent in Rome points out that while the Italian Kingdom, with a population of 24,000,000 is represented in the Ecumenical Council by 133 members, and the Papal States, with a population of 700,000 by 143, France is represented by only 84 members, Austria by 48, the Germanic Confederation by 19, Great Britain by 35 and the United States by 48. The Italian members of the Council, in fact, form considerably more than a third of the whole. "An Archbishop of Paris or New-York," adds our correspondent, "may be the spokesman for the religious interests of between one and a half millions and three millions of Catholics, while the 700,000 subjects of the Pope have have 143 prelates to speak for them."

The Glasgow *Herald* has the following interesting and reassuring extract from Mr. CHARLES LIVINGSTONE, Consul at Fernando Po, brother of Dr. LIVINGSTONE. The letter was addressed to the distinguished traveler's daughter, who resides at Hamilton: I had a note from Mr. VREDENBURG, our Commissioner at Loando, which shows that the mendacious Portuguese are not all dead yet. It was accompanied by a letter from a Portuguese traveler to the interior, who had just returned, and gives some impressions the natives got of your father when he crossed the continent in 1854, though it adds the fact, of which your father was not aware, that he had to drink the muange, and was cut to pieces by the natives, as some of the poison showed that it had taken effect on him. Poor VREDENBURG has sent this letter to the Foreign Office, as he thinks "it leaves but little hopes of the safety of Dr. LIVINGSTONE." As the natives told our Portuguese this yarn in June, 1868, it would appear that your father managed somehow to put all his pieces together again. I have written to VREDENBURG that the muange and cutting-to-pieces part of this yarn come out of the two calabashes of cacolla (drink made of honey.) "With much secrecy," says VREDENBURG, "the native told the Portuguese that Dr. LIVINGSTONE was a great fetish man. He talked every day with the sun—*i. e.*, observed with the sextant, never slept in a house, and had no fear of wild beasts. He had an animal in a box to which he never gave anything to eat, (chronometer,) but always when he was taveling he talked to it and asked it the road—which he never asked of any one. From time to time he opened papers, and began to talk to them. He passed rivers without a canoe, and did many other wondrous things."

A correspondence between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Governor of the bank was laid upon the table of the House of Commons Feb. 11, and ordered to be printed, with reference to the notice of motion regarding the national debt, standing in the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the following session. Mr. LOWE, with the view of giving increased facilities to the fundholder consistently with the attainment of certain public advantages, prepared a series of proposals embracing—1, the payment of the dividends quarterly; 2, the arrangement of the Consol holders into three classes, so as to enable a twelfth part of the dividend money to be disbursed every month; 3, the formation of a stock terminable at the end of a century; 4, the conversion of New and Reduced Three per Cents. into Consols upon a payment of one-quarter per cent. by the holder, or into century stock in consideration of a bonus of ten per cent. from the Government; 5, the extinction of the various small stocks, either by purchase or conversion; and, lastly, the limiting of any holding in the public funds to sums of not less than £30, all holdings below that amount to be transferred to the care of the Post Office Savings Banks. Upon receipt of these proposals the Governor of the bank took, with Mr. LOWE's permission, the practical course of consulting the London bankers and a number of the leading members of the Stock Exchange, when any difficulties that would have to be encountered were at once ascertained and discussed. The result was that the payment of the dividends quarterly and the consolidation of the New Three per Cents. and Reduced Three per Cents. with Consols were admitted to be desirable measures; while the others, for reasons stated by the Governor of the bank with great perspicacity, and the force of which seems to have been promptly recognized by Mr. LOWE, were shown to be liable to objections more or less serious. A bill was therefore to be brought in embodying the two important provisions on which all parties are agreed, and the other points were to be abandoned or reserved for further consideration.

OCEAN STEAM LINES.

Annual Report of a Liverpool Steamship Line—The Profits of a Year—Chances for American Capitalists.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 8, 1870.

I have just received a copy of the report of the directors of the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, which is to be submitted to their shareholders at the annual meeting of the Company on the 17th inst. The report exhibits a highly prosperous condition of the Company's affairs and bears strong testimony to the fact that the steam traffic between New-York and Liverpool is a very profitable business, when it is carried on in steamships of large cargo capacity, and with the moderate working expenses which are sufficient for screw steamers of approved modern construction. The shareholders of the National received ten per cent. dividend in 1869, and the directors now propose to pay them an additional ten per cent., after carrying a large sum forward to the depreciation fund, the insurance fund and the boiler-renewal fund. I will give some of the points in the report:

"The depreciation fund shows a balance of £61,694 sterling, after providing for the alterations and rebuilding of the *Louisiana*, now called the *Holland*, amounting to £24,460, and paying for alterations and improvements in the *Erin*, *The Queen*, *Holsatia* and *Denmark*, costing £15,928 more. The insurance account is credited with a balance of £86,424, after paying £9,361 for losses by collision, &c. The boiler renewal fund account supplied the *Louisiana* with new boilers, and carries £29,072 to the credit of next year's account. The Company has nine steamers afloat, and one, the *Italy*, nearly ready for launching. It also has two additional ships under contract, which are to be completed during this year. The three new additional steamers are to be larger than any ships which are now in the American trade, the directors of the National having learned by experience that large steamships are more profitable in the New-York trade than vessels of moderate size."

The great success of the National Company should teach a lesson to the shipowners of New-York, and tempt them to make a very strong effort to have the Registry laws modified in their favor. A fleet of steamers equal to the *Italy* can now be built for less than the first cost of the National Company's fleet, the oldest ships of which cost more and are at the same time less efficient and profitable than the later additions. Three and a half million of dollars will start a weekly line of steamers, with all the modern improvements, and fully able to compete with any steamers now in the trade between New-York and Liverpool. No subsidies are needed where the profits are so large. Fair play and the freedom of the shipbuilding yards of the Clyde and the Tyne will do more to benefit our navigation interests, and restore prosperity to shipowners and ship officers, than twenty times the amount of subsidy which Congress is likely to grant. J. S. O.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Billiard Match for the Championship of England.

From the Times, Feb. 11.

The first regular match ever played for the championship of billiards was brought to a conclusion at about 1:45 o'clock this morning. The competitors were JOHN ROBERTS, the well-known player, and W. COOK, Jr., whose wonderful skill in billiards has been so rapidly attained. The two competitors were matched to play for £100 a side and the Champion's Challenge Cup, given by Messrs. BURROUGHES & WATTS, COX & YEMAN and THURSTON & Co. The match was played on a new table manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. COX & YEMAN, with cushions on the plan of Messrs. BURROUGHES & WATTS; and, to prevent the frequent repetition of the spot stroke, the pockets were made only three inches in the fall, which is about half an inch less than usual; and the spot was placed twelve and a half inches from the top cushion, which is half an inch higher up the table than usual. The rules were lately revised by the players themselves, and J. BENNETT, of St. James Hall, was referee. The table was placed in the Hall, and seats were provided for nearly one thousand persons. Shortly before the time fixed for playing the hall became crowded, and never has such a number of persons been seen at a billiard match. His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES was present, and nearly all the best amateur players. ROBERTS, who is 47 years of age, has been before the public as a noted billiard player for upwards of twenty years, and his victories over all professionals were so certain that he always had to give points averaging from 200 upwards. In 1862 he made the greatest break he ever played—viz., 346 off the balls. In October, 1866, with DUFTON, he played a four-handed match against C. HUGHES and BENNETT, giving them 200 in 1,000; but he and his partner were beaten easily. Shortly after the above-mentioned match he played C. HUGHES, who beat him, and in the early part of 1869 he again played HUGHES, giving him 300 in 1,000, but was beaten by 264 points, HUGHES making a break of 269, including 83 spot strokes. Since that time ROBERTS has not played in public until yesterday. W. COOK, Jr., is not 21 years of age, and has shown extraordinary skill with his cue, and, though so young, has made the most extraordinary breaks ever scored. In November, 1868, he played JOSEPH BENNETT a game of 1,000 up, on even terms, and won with the greatest ease by 357 points. In December, the same year, he played JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., the champion's eldest son, an even game of 1,000 up, and was beaten by ROBERTS by 92 points. In March, 1869, the same two players again contended on even terms, and COOK proved an easy winner by 323 points. In April following he played D. RICHARDS in a handicap of 800 up; RICHARDS 270, and COOK 120, were left in and had to play the game out; RICHARDS, with the game in his hands, 798, made a mistake, and COOK, who was 80 behind, scored the game off the balls with some extraordinary play, his greatest hits being 351, 359, 367, 388, 394. About 8:30 o'clock this evening ROBERTS commenced the game by a miss, and COOK followed his example. ROBERTS was the first to make a break, and quickly ran his score up to 25; COOK then made 10, and ROBERTS increased his score to 30, when COOK made up 29. ROBERTS then had a break; his score stood at 54 to COOK's 29; shortly after which the latter had a run, and made his score 94; ROBERTS had a break of 5, and COOK then scored 106 to ROBERTS' 65, the latter not scoring; COOK added a further 18 to his number. The play proceeded, and no very great breaks were made on either side, the play not being so good as is usually seen in important matches, owing, probably, to the size of the pockets. COOK reached his second hundred while ROBERTS was 169, and shortly afterwards COOK had a break of 22, making his score 224. At 187 ROBERTS made a five stroke, and ran up his score to 221, finishing that number with another five. At 229 ROBERTS had a small break and scored 15, at the end of which COOK went from 249 to 287. Short breaks followed, and at 302 COOK added 22 to his number, and made 326; two short breaks succeeded this, and then COOK made another 20, his score standing 353 to ROBERTS' 292. COOK then scored 14, and was followed by ROBERTS, who made a good break of 28, making 324 to COOK's 370. The latter then added 22, and the score was—COOK, 392; ROBERTS, 324. At 338 ROBERTS made a break of 12, and was followed by COOK, who ran his score up from 392 to 420, ROBERTS' score being 350. The latter then had a break of 28, and made his score 378. COOK then scored up to 440, and ROBERTS from 378 to 417. After some small breaks ROBERTS increased his score from 432 to 456, COOK's standing at 461. ROBERTS went in at 71 and made a break of 23, in the course of which he was loudly cheered for a difficult caron. COOK then ran his score up from 497 to 517; and no break of any importance occurred till COOK, starting at 532, left off at 581, making this all off one ball. He then played into balk and ROBERTS did not score: COOK then went from 583 to 625, ROBERTS being 521. COOK was loudly cheered as he passed 600. Half an hour's interval was then allowed, and play was resumed about 11:30. The play did not differ much from that of the early part of the evening, except that ROBERTS seemed to play better, while COOK seemed a little careless. COOK, when ROBERTS had reached 600, went in at 707, and made a splendid break of 78, for which he received many cheers. In this break there were several spot strokes, but it is evident that he was doubtful of them, and played up the table in preference. COOK reached 801 when ROBERTS was 608, and every one thought the match as good as over, but shortly after this, ROBERTS, by steady play, gradually lessened the gap till his score stood at 800, when COOK was at 899. At 910 COOK had a good break of 52. At 981 COOK ran up his score to 1,018, and ROBERTS directly after increased his from 901 to 933, and offers were made to back him. At 959 ROBERTS had a break of 31, and made his score 990 to COOK's 1,027. When ROBERTS was 1,002 COOK was only 1,041, but shortly after he had a good break, from 1,069 to 1,100, at which there was great cheering. From this point to the finish COOK went gradually ahead, and his last break was 68, ROBERTS being 1,083. The winner was received with tremendous cheering, but the march hardly proved the certainty the betting, which was two to one on him, seemed to foreshadow. The game was 1,200 up.

IMPERIAL PREROGATIVES.

Tampering with the Archives of France Denounced in the Legislature.

The French Legislative Body sat Feb. 10, M. SCHNEIDER occupying the chair.

M. MAURICE RICHARD, Minister of the Fine Arts, wished to give an answer to M. DE KERATRY relative to that gentleman's assertion that various documents had been removed from the archives. As to the pieces forming the correspondence between NAPOLEON I. and his brothers, they had been demanded by Marshal VAILLANT to compare with the copies made for publication, and, after being used for that purpose, had been restored without one being kept back. As to the twenty-eight papers spoken of by M. DE KERATRY as indispensable for the history of France, but belonging to other epochs, after a careful examination, not one had been found missing. Without doubt, a great number of documents had been restored in 1815 to private families on proof being given of such papers not belonging to the nation. Also, after 1848, a great number belonging to the ORLEANS family had been returned, the object of the archives being to hold more especially public papers. That restitution had been made to M. VAVIN, on the responsibility of M. DUFAURE. As to the affair of Boulogne, everything concerning it was carefully held, as nothing had been given up but a small private memorandum book belonging to the Emperor, and of no value to any one but himself. Everything, consequently, was perfectly regular, and the Chamber could easily perceive that the Government had acted in the matter most correctly.

Count DE KERATRY would maintain that no papers ought to leave the archives unless in virtue of a law. A decree ought not to suffice, and if any documents had been given up under pretence of a historical work, the *bona fide* reason was that an interest existed to remove and destroy certain pieces concerning the BONAPARTE family, but belonging really to the history of France.

The PRESIDENT—All those observations do not belong to the question under consideration.

Count DE KERATRY—On the contrary, they are so apposite to the matter that the desire evidently is to make me dwell no longer on them. The honorable gentleman went on to say that he did not believe the statement of all the documents being returned. The Ministry pretended to be parliamentary, but, far from being so, it was merely a Cabinet devoted to the Court.

The PRESIDENT—I cannot allow the honorable gentleman to continue his insinuations and accusations, which are in fact nothing but defamation. The Ministers perform their duties conscientiously.

M. VENDRE—The whole conduct of the Cabinet contradicts the charge thus brought against it.

Count DE KERATRY—I maintain that Prince NAPOLEON had no right to take out any documents for the correspondence of NAPOLEON I. But, at all events, this is clear; if there is a family anywhere that has endeavored to turn from their duty the heads of corps and regiments, it is that of the NAPOLEONS.

The PRESIDENT—Such language is so clearly uttered with the intention of insult that I call M. DE KERATRY to order.

Count DE KERATRY—I said nothing that is not matter of history.

M. MAURICE RICHARD—The blame just inflicted on M. DE KERATRY could very well dispense me from any reply; but I think it right to remind him of the fact that in the Legislative Body ordinary politeness ought never to be lost sight of. The honorable Minister then maintained the exactitude of his former declarations, and affirmed that the utmost regularity prevailed in everything appertaining to the archives.

The Chamber then passed to the order of the day on the incident.

New-York Liberal Club.

The New-York Liberal Club held its regular weekly meeting, last evening, at No. 23 Third-avenue, Mr. HENRY WEHLE, President, in the chair. Professor GEORGE BATCHELOR read an interesting paper on Polyglotism. He illustrated his subject by a diagram showing the Greek, Latin and Hebrew languages as the foundation of a liberal education, while the present necessities of the American people require the teaching of the English, German, French and Spanish languages in our public schools. This education, the Professor suggested, might be more easily acquired by a system combining in one grammar all these four languages, so far as the definition of the different parts of speech in each language agrees.

The system suggested by Professor BATCHELOR was discussed by some of the members present, after which the meeting adjourned.

CURRENT NOTES.

A gentleman in Alleghany, Penn., broke his arm on Saturday night in pulling off his boot.

The San Francisco earthquake cured a headache for OLE BULL.

Governor WALKER's Message, in relation to the finances of Virginia, will probably be communicated to the Legislature to-day.

A San Francisco paper says that the applause at a recent concert in that city was "bounded only by the strictest etiquette."

Contracts have just been made for the erection of an opera house at Scranton, Penn., to cost $100,000.

A counterfeit $15 coupon, of the loan of July 17, 1861, was detected at the United States Sub-Treasury office, in Boston, on Monday.

The salutatory of the new editor of the Oberlin (Ohio) *News* is brief, but to the point. He says: "We come here to make money and a readable paper."

SIDNEY SMITH is one of the most successful loggers in Chippewa County, Wis. But out there he must be at least "twelve miles from a lemon."

Ex-Congressman A. G. RIDDLE resigned his Professorship in the Law Department of Howard University, at Washington, and it is said that JOHN M. LANGSTON will also tender his resignation in the course of a few days.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that as a Republican paper it cannot longer support the Legislature, which has lost the confidence of the people, has wantonly wasted the people's money, and has betrayed the people's trust.

The Virginia House of Representatives on Monday instructed its Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of adjusting the claims of GEORGE PEABODY & Co., for coupon bonds lost in the *Arctic*.

A railroad conductor in Michigan has been fined $25 and costs for putting a man off the cars because he would not pay the ten cents extra fare required by the rules of the Company from those not having tickets.

Milwaukee says that it will give its new Court House to the State of Wisconsin, if the capital is removed to that city. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature authorizing the removal.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Courier*, on Tuesday morning, said: "A good old rebel named WASHINGTON was born on this day, several years ago. He is dead now." Yes, and none of the bad new rebels "resemble him to any alarming extent."

The Concord *Patriot* tells the Democracy of New-Hampshire that they will commit a grave error if they allow themselves to be led away from their party in support of the Labor Reform ticket.

The remains of LEWIS A. PAYNE were removed from the Arsenal inclosure in Washington a few days ago. The bodies of all the assassination conspirators have now been removed thence.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday states, upon trustworthy authority, that GUSTAVE DORE will come to this country in a few weeks, with the intention of making an artistic tour through the United States, and returning to Paris in the Autumn.

A poor fellow now under arrest in New-Hampshire for setting fire to two barns, said he was hired to do the work for $3 by a wealthy farmer who had a quarrel with his neighbor, and that the wealthy farmer, after all, paid him but $2 85.

Over one hundred children, of whom twenty-five are from this State, are now receiving the benefits of the National Orphans' Homestead at Gettysburg. It is not supported by the General Government, but is entirely dependent upon the assistance given by the people.

Secretary BOUTWELL estimates the Government expenses for the year ending next June at $200,101,433, this being $7,367,809 less than the appropriations made at the last session, with the balances brought over from last year added.

To-day is observed throughout the country as a day of prayer for colleges. The last Thursday in February has been thus observed annually since 1823.

The recently-formed association in San Francisco for the restoration of American shipping interests, is circulating three petitions to Congress, deprecating the repeal or modification of the Registry law and asking a reduction of the tax on shipbuilding materials. One of these petitions is being signed by artisans, one by merchants and the third by citizens generally. About two thousand signatures have thus far been obtained.

Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, has officially announced the death of Hon. JOEL HINMAN, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of that State, saying that he was a Judge of great judicial abilities and acquirements, and commanded the highest confidence of the Bar and of the public as an honest and impartial Judge, and that his soundness of judgment, his integrity, his legal learning and his judicial experience were such that the public sustain a great loss in his death.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* is found to speak a good word for SANTA ANNA. It says that he is a patriot, whatever American demagogues may say of him, and despite untoward circumstances will reach Mexico. It bids him God-speed on his journey, and adds: "Even more, we have no hesitation in expressing the hope that he will soon be at the head of the country's deliverers, and succeed in rescuing the Government of Mexico from the blood-stained hands of the brutal tyrant, JAUREZ."

ARTHUR W. CROSSLEY, said to be a newspaper publisher in Meriden, Conn., has been arrested in that city on the charge of forging signatures to money orders. It is alleged that he has been carrying on correspondence, under the name of "Alice Crosby," with young men in the far West who answered "matrimonial" advertisements, and, after a few letters had passed, had been induced to send "Alice" money to pay the expense incurred in traveling to the victim's home in order that they might be united in marriage.

General SHERIDAN himself says of the horse which he rode at Winchester: "*Rienzi* was given me by the late Colonel CAMPBELL, of the Second Michigan Cavalry, at Rienzi, Miss., (whence his name,) in July, 1862. At that time he was rising three years old, and gave promise of great strength and vigor. I always regarded him as having been presented by Colonel CAMPBELL on behalf of his regiment, notwithstanding the fact that Colonel CAMPBELL was said to have owned him personally. He is a thoroughbred Black Hawk, has but two white spots upon him, one on the forehead and one upon his right hind pastern."

The Recent Action of Justice Buckley in Releasing the Swill Milk Dealers to be Investigated.

The extraordinary and unprecedented action of Police Justice BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn, on Monday last, in releasing the proprietors of the "swill milk" establishments who were brought before him for trial, on the grounds, as he stated, "that there was no public prosecutor present," although Mr. BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was in Court at the time, and exhibited his authority derived from the District-Attorney of Kings County to act in that capacity, has created a storm of indignation that will not be assuaged soon. Justice WALSH only last week discharged the fifteen cock-fighters on straw bail, although they were arrested with their game fowls in the pits, and the officers who effected the arrests were in the Court room waiting to give their testimony.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury of Kings County held a special meeting in their rooms at the Court House, and Mr. HENRY BERGH was called upon for his explanation of Justice BUCKLEY's mode of expounding the law, and it is understood that the jury, from his statement and the evidence already in their possession, will present a strong document to the Legislature recommending the impeachment of this Justice, as well as that of another whose decisions lately in dog and cock fighting cases have rendered him such a favorite with the thieves and blacklegs of New-York and Brooklyn. District-Attorney MORRIS, of Kings County, although surrounded by a cordon of Democratic leeches, has resolved to push the thing to the wall, and will render the Grand Jury all the assistance he can in the matter. In a conversation with our reporter yesterday, he stated that Justice BUCKLEY's recent action was "most flagrant and deserving of the condemnation of every honest citizen, and that he was going to push the thing through."

The Grand Jury will, without a doubt, make a report at their next Saturday's meeting which will be a bombshell in the camp of the wicked.

The citizens are wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and as some of them expressed themselves yesterday: "If these things continue there will be a day of reckoning, and that soon. Hemp and tree are the only remedies left."

REYNOLDS SENTENCED.

Judge Ingraham's Address to the Prisoner—Imperturbability of the Latter—The 8th of April to be the Day of Execution.

A vast crowd of people again besieged the doors of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. The conviction of REYNOLDS and the knowledge that the death sentence was to be passed upon him at the approaching session had attracted this vast and vicious appearing assemblage, who with great difficulty were prevented from overflowing the Court room. At the appointed hour Judge INGRAHAM took his seat upon the bench and the prisoner having been brought in a solemn pause came to make the scene more impressive. REYNOLDS sat calm, imperturbable, stolid, as he had been ever since the commencement of his trial. At a sign from Mr. VANDEVOORT, Clerk of the Court, the Sheriffs caused the condemned to rise, when Mr. VANDEVOORT asked him if he had anything to say why the judgment of the law should not be passed upon him. The prisoner in a low tone muttered something to the effect that he did not know how the case had gone. Judge INGRAHAM then arose and addressed the condemned:

JOHN REYNOLDS, you have been found guilty of the crime of murder. The evidence shows you had no excuse for it. You first went into one place and took a knife, concealed it and carried it away. You kept that knife concealed until you found WILLIAM TOWNSEND, in his own house, among his own children, no one else being present. What your motive in entering the house was we do not know, but there is some suspicion that it was with a view and for the purpose of committing wrong and improper acts. You have been tried by a jury of very intelligent men, who have given your case a thorough examination. They have listened attentively to the testimony, and have agreed that you are guilty. With that verdict the Court does not at all differ. The murder, a cruel one on your part, was entirely unprovoked, and there is nothing to excuse or justify it, so far as we have had any proof before us.

PRISONER (vacantly)—I don't know anything about the matter.

Judge INGRAHAM—I know you say so, but your conduct shows you did know what you were doing, and were aware of the act you committed. You may have been excited by liquor, but that does not excuse you. You may have been drinking before you committed this act; but if a man who is allowed to indulge in drink and then kills his fellow-man be excused on account of drink, persons who commit such acts will never be punished, for they might seek the same excuse. The law does not excuse you. The law holds you responsible, and I have no other duty left with me now than to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law. It is not the sentence of the Court. The law makes your life forfeit for having taken the life of another. Now, I advise you before pronouncing that sentence to lay aside any hope that you may get it altered or extended. The character of your offence, as well as a great number of offences of a similar kind perpetrated continually in this City, calls for the execution of the law not only in your case, but in other cases, and that the offenders be convicted as you have been. Instead of looking for hope, I urge you to prepare yourselve for the event that is before you. When the time comes that will be fixed for the execution of your sentence you will be executed, and you will pass from this world into another. Meanwhile you have an opportunity afforded you to prepare for that event. It is not too late for you to make that preparation. I advise you, therefore, to lay aside the hope of getting pardoned and to seek for that preparation which is necessary before the time comes for your execution. The sentence of the Court is, that you be carried hence to the prison from which you have been brought; that you be kept there in close custody until the 8th day of April, and that on that day you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, between 8 o'clock in the morning and two o'clock in the afternoon. May God have mercy on your soul.

As the last word left his lip the prisoner sat down, still apparently unaffected by the dreadful condition in which he was placed. His demeanor was such that he left the impression upon observers that he was playing a part, and was really conscious of all that had happened. After a moment he was removed from the Court room by the Sheriffs, and again the crowd, as soon as at liberty, rushed wildly after the doomed man, but he escaped them as before, and in a few minutes was placed in the condemned cell in the Tombs, which he is only to leave to ascend the gallows.

THE ADDINGTON WILL.

An Effort to Prove the Testator Insane in Consequence of His Religious Belief and Practice—A Curious Case.

Several days ago we published some of the proceedings before Surrogate HUTCHINGS in the matter of the contesting of the will of RICHARD DRYDEN ADDINGTON. The following appears to be the real state of the case, according to the testimony: In April, 1869, Mr. ADDINGTON made a will, bequeathing his entire estate to his executor, ALBERT DAY, of this City, in trust for the Cooper Union. His infant son, WILLIAM WEED, (bearing the maiden name of his mother instead of his father's name, in consequence of differences arising between his parents,) by his guardian, contests the will on the ground of insanity, and seeks to show that on account of a disappointment in love with a fascinating widow, the mind of the testator took a peculiar religious turn, and he was thereby led to give up his business as a life insurance agent.

A witness for the contestant testified that the deceased told him that a ray of light struck him, penetrated his skull and entered his brain, and from that moment he became a component part of God, and placed him in the same state in which Elijah was when translated and St. Paul at his remarkable conversion.

The deceased believed his conversion similar to St. Paul's, that is, by the agency of light, and declared that, "Whatever he did he asked the direction and guidance of God." He thought it was sinful to do business while he had enough of this world's goods, and "believed himself to be a trustee of God in the disposition of his property." The witness thought it indicated a very peculiar state of mind to ask God's direction, as the deceased asked Him, and he differed from the deceased in regard to becoming a part of God here upon earth, and did not believe that God would be very apt to answer in regard to spiritual wants, and in regard to the meat and drink of a person, when His advice was asked in relation to the same.

Although the witness said he was aware that the Testament taught, "That whatever you do, whether you eat or drink, you do all to the glory of God," he considered the testator peculiar in following such precepts; he also differed from him in regard to God revealing to men the course of their conduct here upon earth, and that a person being baptized with a ray of light became a part of God, and in the rule and government which God had over Mr. ADDINGTON; that he did not believe "that man can communicate with Him at any time and be governed in his actions here upon earth," as the testator believed.

Upon being asked by the executor whether it was considered by him to be "any more peculiar that a ray of light should strike a man in this age than in the age of St. Paul," the witness replied, "I do not believe in miracles at present;" and thought that God had no need of those agencies in this time; and in answer to the question how he determined that, witness replied, "I suppose as every one has—they have a conscience given them by God."

The contestant's counsel objected to the executor's question, "Do you know the purposes of God so that you can determine that it is not essential now to do these things?" The Surrogate sustained the objection, and witness was not permitted to disclose his knowledge of God's purposes and necessities in this age. On the 24th of January, 1859, the Circuit Court of Richmond, Va., decreed that the "the testator and his wife be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, and that neither of them shall by virtue of the relation heretofore existing between them have any right to a claim upon the person of the other or the estate to which the other may now or hereafter be entitled," and Mrs. ADDINGTON, by her counsel, accepted $2,000 in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims she then had or might hereafter have upon her husband or against his estate for the maintenance of herself and her infant child.

Murderous Assault upon a Police Officer.

JACOB HAHN, while acting in a disorderly manner yesterday in the First Ward, was ordered to desist by Officer JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. HAHN resisted arrest and presenting a loaded pistol at the breast of the patrolman, pulled the trigger. The intended murderer was thwarted in his purpose, however, for the cap failed to explode the charge. HAHN was arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, was fully committed for trial, in default of bail. HAHN belongs to that notorious gang of street ruffians who infest the First Ward, and render the neighborhood at all times quite unsafe and disorderly. It is this lawless gang that claims for a leader the murderer of ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS, THOMAS JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff, now lying in the Tombs awaiting trial. Ever since the incipient riot in Washington-street in July last, when Officer CAMPBELL shot MORRIS LONG, and was subsequently acquitted of the charge of murder, the desperadoes of the First Ward have evinced a determination to wage war upon the Police, and apparently lose no opportunity to assault officers while discharging their duty.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Views of the Citizens' Association—Protection for the Ballot in this City the One Thing Needful.

The following letter, addressed to the members of both branches of the Legislature, was sent to Albany yesterday by the Citizens' Association of this City:

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NO. 813 BROADWAY, Feb. 21, 1870.

The Honorable the Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: At this time, when the subject of reorganizing the local municipal Government of the City of New-York generally or in part is in contemplation, and when various plans to that end are discussed, the Association respectfully begs leave to address you concerning the course which legislation on this subject should take in order to work substantial good.

The evils under which New-York City suffers at this time may be summed up in one sentence: The want of honest elections, or protection for the ballot. It is a fact that the honest voters of our City have at last become virtually disfranchised. In certain districts none but the most dangerous men control the elections, and those most inimical to the prosperity of our City arrive at power. This is one reason why the Legislature in former years, in order to give us good government, which we could not get through the ballot box, instituted the system of Metropolitan Commissions, by which important governmental trusts, such as the Police, Health and Fire Departments, were rescued from the control of the unscrupulous men who, in their respective districts, control the election of City officers.

Had there been purity of elections in our City for the last fifteen years, there would have been no necessity for the establishment of State Commissions.

All classes of our citizens would have been content to try by an honest ballot for the control of affairs. Could a citizen (to use the expressive language of one of the foremost champions of reform) feel sure that "his vote counted one, and that his neighbor's vote counted one as well;" that the ballot, when reckoned up, would truly express the actual opinions of the masses; that there would be no fraudulent naturalizations, no gangs of repeaters, no stuffing of the ballot boxes, no deliberate counting out and fraudulent canvassing, then there would be no need to appeal to the reserved power of the State for that protection which should flow through the channels of local government. The Metropolitan Commissions are undoubtedly an anomaly in a municipality; it would be more harmonious to see their powers in local hands; but the anomaly must be endured and the harmony dispensed with, in order to insure safety to life, property and health.

When the Legislature gives us a pure ballot, a system calculated to protect the vote and prevent fraudulent returns, then our people will have no fear of trusting local powers in local hands. The voters of New-York who desire good government and will vote for honest men are in the majority; once give them a chance and they will prove it.

Elections of bad men are only effected because the minority, desperate for gain or evil, exercise a terrorism over the peaceable and keep the election to themselves.

It is pretty well understood that a very large number of the votes cast are fictitious—the majorities exist only on paper—and the suffrages which control us are exercised by those who use force and fraud, thus oppressing both labor and capital.

Before entertaining the thought of reorganizing our City Government, therefore, the purity of the ballot must be secured.

The Association sees attempts made in various directions to alter the election laws, but believes it sees in them only the efforts of local politicians to gain permanent power.

No inspectors or canvassers of election should be chosen except by a most remote power, wholly removed from the influences and quarrels of the district. Such officers should be permanent for a year at least, and, above all, should be equally divided between the chief political parties of our State. A system of registry should be adopted, such as will give ample opportunity for search and inquiry; an annual registry in September of each year, unalterable until the succeeding year, would give two months before election to detect fraudulent registries, and would prevent the importation of voters for the occasion.

This registry should be opened for one month at Police Headquarters, and every man who desired to vote at the ensuing election should attend to be registered; in whatever district he registers he must vote, notwithstanding removals; (this would break up political combinations in districts.) At the time of registry a description of his height, age and appearance (as in Governmental passports) should be entered on the register; this would prevent any others voting on his name, as now practiced, and would assist in the detection of fraudulent registries. A certificate of his right to vote should be given to each voter, to be presented at the polls, to entitle him to have his vote received.

The amplest protection should be extended to all challengers and inspectors. The canvassers and inspectors should not be elected because they are not strictly representative officers; they should be appointed and their names duly published, so as to become familiar to the electors; and they should be men of good standing, who would have a just sense of the responsibility of their position.

When the purity of our local elections becomes a certainty, then a reorganization of our local government may be very properly carried out. This Association has, for several years past, repeatedly expressed its belief that such reorganization is needed and has stated the plan which, in its judgment, will secure a responsible government. In the "Basis or General Plan for the Government of the City of New-York," submitted to the Constitutional Convention, on the 22d day of August, 1867, by the Citizens' Association, the following suggestions were made which can now be constitutionally carried out:

First—The Mayor of this City should have the power to appoint the heads of the chief boards and departments of the local Government.

Second—The Mayor should have power to remove for cause the commissioners or head officers of all boards and departments established in the City of New-York, or in districts including said City, and all other officers in said City, or districts appointed by the Governor or Legislature, opportunity being given to such commissioners or officers to defend themselves.

Third—The Mayor should have power to appoint and remove the Corporation Counsel.

Fourth—The Comptroller should hold office for six years. The commissioners and boards established by the Legislature in the City of New-York, or in districts embracing the same, should make quarterly reports to the Mayor and Common Council.

Fifth—A vote or resolution of censure, by the Common Council, upon any commission or board should necessitate an investigation into the affairs of such commission or board.

Sixth—There should be created in the City of New-York a Department to inaugurate and maintain a system of wharves and piers commensurate with the wants of said City.

Seventh—There should be created in the City of New-York a Department or Board of Public Works, into which should be consolidated the Street Department and the Croton Aqueduct Department, to have the exclusive construction, custody and care of all public works in said City, except the wharves and piers.

Eighth—The existing checks in the Charter upon corrupt legislation should be retained.

Ninth—The Mayor should possess an absolute veto power over the ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council.

Tenth—No donations of the public funds should be made by the Common Council, and all ordinances and resolutions involving, directly or indirectly, the expenditure of money, or the disposition of the corporate property, should require the votes of three-fourths of the members elected to each Board of the Common Council, but no ordinance or resolution passed by one Board should be acted upon by the other Board before ten days shall have elapsed.

Eleventh—Impeachment of the Mayor and all local officers for misconduct in office.

The foregoing suggestions for the reorganization of our City Government were carefully considered, and were subscribed to and presented and the date named, (Aug. 22, 1867,) to the Constitutional Convention by the following Committee of the Association:

James Brown, Charles Tracy, Benj. W. Bonney, Horatio Allen, Jas. Boorman Johnston, Samuel Willets, Edwin Hoyt, Theodore W. Riley, Murray Hoffman, Paul Spofford, Wm. M. Vermilye, Thos. J. Powers, Nathaniel Sands, James Lenox, Willard Parker, Robert Colgate, Geo. F. Noyes, Wm. H. Fogg, J. F. D. Lanier, Seth B. Hunt, Robert L. Stuart, Benj. D. Silliman, Geo. A. Wicks, Alex. Hamilton, Jr., Thomas H. Faile, John Taylor Johnston, Paul N. Spofford, John E. Williams, Wm. Wood, James M. Constable, Moses G. Baldwin, Samuel S. Constant, Peter Moller, Joseph F. Daly, Howard Potter, A. R. Wetmore, Stewart Brown, Le Grand Lockwood, Allan McLane, John A. Weeks, Charles H. Marshall, Moses H. Grinnell, Geo. S. Coe, Wm. D. Morgan, Jacob A. Westervelt, H. S. Terbell, Chas. N. Talbot, Wm. H. Guion, Barnet L. Solomon, Wm. A. Booth, Wm. B. Dinsmore, John S. Williams, Chas. H. Ludington, Matthew P. Read, Joseph W. Alsop, John H. Sherwood, Wm. Bloodgood, Wm. F. Cary, David Stewart, Wm. Oothout.

The Association intended by the above plan to secure—

First—Responsibility on the part of the Mayor for the appointment and continuance in office of any local officer who was unfit for his place.

Second—To secure the lowest possible taxation of our citizens.

Third—To secure a new wharf and pier system, to improve our harbor, and increase the business and prosperity of our City.

Fourth—To consolidate two independent departments into one Board of Public Works.

The Association sees no reason to alter materially this plan, providing the election of the local officers who are invested with these great powers can be fairly and honestly conducted under a stringent election law. Without this there can be no expectation of good government.

There are several matters of great importance connected with a proposed system of local government upon which the Association has not touched. Foremost among these is the arranging of our elections so that the principal officers of the local Government shall go out of office at the same time, thus giving the people at every recurring election the power of thoroughly changing the administration of the Government.

In the hope that these few words may procure some relief for our people from the evils under which they suffer, they are respectfully submitted.

PETER COOPER,
President Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICH. M. HENRY, Secretary.

Washington Club of Harlem.

A social club, composed of the leading political and business men of Harlem, has recently been organized under the above name. The following are the officers: President, JOHN HALLORAN; Vice-President, ARCHIBALD PHILIPS; Secretaries, JAMES SEBERRY, WM. WELCH; Treasurer, FRANK KING. The Club has leased a fine three-story brick building on One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, which is now undergoing extensive repairs. They will occupy the whole building, and when finished it will be furnished in an elegant manner. The Club will move into their new quarters about the middle of April.

Still Another Alleged Shooting Case in Brooklyn.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man named EDWARD SINNETT was brought to the City Hospital with a pretty large flesh wound in his head. It has been stated that this was the result of a blow from a club, received about midnight on Tuesday evening. The statement of the wounded man, however, makes it assume a more serious complexion. He alleges that on the evening in question he was in company with some others in a liquor saloon, situated at No. 1,076 in the far easterly section of Atlantic-avenue, and kept by a man named JOHN McNALLY. He had taken sundry glasses of ale, and while drinking the fourth or fifth, accidentally let fall and broke the glass. The proprietor demanded 25 cents for the broken vessel, and SINNETT tendered a dollar note in payment of the drinks and the glass, grumbling somewhat at the latter charge. McNALLY returned him his change, and told him in a threatening manner to be quiet. He proceeded to the door, still complaining against being charged for what he considered an accident, when McNALLY, following him, took out a pistol and shot at his head. The ball appears to have grazed the skull, inflicting a wound which is not considered of a very serious character.

McNALLY was arrested by Officer WORMELL, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, and as soon as SINNETT is able to appear the assailant will be brought before Justice RILEY to answer to the charge of assault.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

National Convention of Tobacco Dealers at Steinway Hall.

A convention of those interested in the various interests of the tobacco trade residing in various sections of the Union, was held at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The attendance was very large. The object of the gathering was to urge upon Congress the necessity of making such amendments to the Internal Revenue law as shall remedy the unequal and alleged oppressive bearing of that law upon the tobacco trade. The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM E. LAWRENCE, Esq., President of the National Tobacco Association, (under the auspices of which the convention was held,) who nominated as temporary chairman Mr. J. D. EVANS, of New-York. The following gentlemen were then elected permanent officers of the Convention: President, Louis Palmer, of New-York; Vice Presidents, George Hibben, of Chicago; D. Campbell, of Newark; Louis Bunce, of Philadelphia; A. R. Mitchell, of Boston; James Gallagher, of New-Haven; W. S. Huntoon, of Providence; J. D. Evans, of New-York; G. W. Gail, of Baltimore; S. M. Bailey, of Richmond, Va.; Edward Bair, of Wheeling, West Va.; J. E. Leggett, of St. Louis; F. A. Prague, of Covington, Ky.; R. P. Richardson, of Reidsville, N. C.; Jno. Bagley, of Detroit; Ed. Ascherman, of Milwaukee; Robt. Connally, of Indianapolis; G. W. Cockrane, of Washington, D. C.; C. Kuhn, New-York Union No. 90; C. Moses, New-York Union No. 15; S. Egers, New-York Union No. 97; J. Ward, New-York Union No. 87. Secretaries, Jno. Straiton, New-York; Alvah Oatman, New-York; W. P. Weyman, Pittsburg; J. C. Partridge, Chicago; W. B. Madden, Cincinnati; W. P. Nassau, Philadelphia; Joseph Stafford, Baltimore.

Mr. PALMER, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the Convention for the position assigned him, and tersely set forth the unequal burdens imposed on the tobacco trade by the present Internal Revenue law. The object of this gathering, he said, was to seek by every honorable means the repeal of all laws bearing heavily and unequally against the tobacco interests. An interest which pays into the Government treasury annually a tax of $30,000,000 was not to be trifled with by Congress. The trade demands a fair hearing at the hands of the Government, and it must have it.

Dr. T. R. SPENCE, of Cincinnati, followed in a strong speech. He denounced the idea on which the present law is based. That idea is, that tobacco is a luxury, and that luxuries must pay the greater proportion of the tax. He denied this. Tobacco was simply a comfort, not a luxury, to the poor man, and while it is inordinately taxed the carriages and velvet tapestries of the rich man's dwelling go tax free. The burden of the gentleman's remarks were, in effect, that all the interests of the trade should unite in demanding the repeal of the present law. One reason why they had not been respected in Washington heretofore was because they had gone there disjointedly and without unison in making their demands.

A Committee on resolutions was then appointed, which subsequently reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That while we approve of the present stamp law, and of every safeguard calculated to prevent and detect fraud, yet, in our opinion, the necessity for monthly returns and annual inventories has ceased, and therefore they should be abolished, since they subject the trade to an humiliating and detestable espionage.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress to restore the duty on imported cigars to $3 per pound and 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, which is absolutely essential to protect our home industry against the cheap labor of foreign lands.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the repayment of the taxes unjustly collected upon all goods which can conclusively show that they have once paid the tax.

Mr. FRAYSER, of Virginia, offered the following additional resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we petition for a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on tobacco, for the establishment of bonded warehouses wherever the necessities of the trade may require them; to be allowed two removals of goods in bond instead of one as now; and against the proposed compulsory payment of all takes at the factory.

Short speeches were subsequently made by Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, of Connecticut; W. P. PIERCE, of Utica; Colonel WILDER, of Boston; Hon. L. F. FRAYSER, of Virginia, and Mr. KOCH, of New-York, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the evening, a banquet was given at DELMONICO's by the National Tobacco Association. Hon. WM. E. LAWRENCE, its President, presided. The best of feeling seemed to animate the entire company, the gentlemen from the South and West being in full accord with our own representatives of the trade in uniting in every honorable means to relieve the tobacco interest of its present burdens.

At a meeting of the National Association, held at the Astor House, in the morning, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. E. LAWRENCE, President; JOSEPH FRAKE, of Richmond, Va., Vice-President, and JOSEPH HALL, of New-York, Secretary.

Lower Prices for Coal—Auction Sale Yesterday.

The regular monthly sale of Scranton coal was held yesterday by Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & Co., auctioneers. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was spirited. The following lots were disposed of and prices realized:

	Tons.	
Lump	8,000	$4 00 @ $4 17
Steamboat	12,000	4 20 @ 4 45
Grate	12,000	4 30 @ 4 42½
Egg	10,000	4 15 @ 4 40
Stove	26,000	4 82½ @ 5 00
Chestnut	12,000	3 87½ @ 4 00
Total	80,000	

The following figures show the prices obtained last month:

Lump	$4 05 @ $4 15
Steamboat	4 02½ @ 4 17½
Grate	4 05 @ 4 20
Egg	4 17½ @ 4 22½
Stove	4 67½ @ 4 87½
Chestnut	3 92½ @ 4 00

The most marked decline was in steamboat, about 28 cents; lump, 2 cents; grate, 22½ cents; egg, 17 cents; and stove, 12½ cents.

Proposed Reception of Hon. William H Seward.

The Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to tender to Hon. WM. H. SEWARD a public reception on his arrival in this City, met at noon yesterday, Alderman MILLER in the chair.

After a private conference with the members of the Committee, Alderman MILLER announced that they had decided to tender Mr. SEWARD a banquet, to be given at the Fifth-avenue Hotel on some day to be named hereafter, to which are to be invited our State Senators and members of Assembly from this City, representatives of the Bar, the Bench and the Pulpit, the members of the Board of Supervisors, the heads of Departments, the Press and our prominent merchants and business men.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with Mr. SEWARD, and to make the necessary arrangements for the banquet. The Committee then adjourned to to-day.

Launch of the American Steamship City of Merida at Greenpoint.

The new steamship *City of Merida*, built by Messrs. JOHN ENGLIS & SON, was successfully launched from their shipyard at Greenpoint yesterday afternoon. The launch was witnessed by about 5,000 people, and was the occasion of much enthusiasm. The new steamer is designed to form one of the Havana and Mexican line of Messrs. T. ALEXANDRE & SONS. It is expected that she will be entirely finished and ready to sail in May next, at which time, for her first voyage, she will be commanded by Captain DEAKEN, the present popular commander of the *City of Mexico*, of the same line. The latter vessel was also built by Messrs. ENGLIS & SON, launched in December, 1868, and completed during the early part of last year.

The new steamer, the *City of Merida*, is of a beautiful model, her lines perfect, and she is to be fitted up in an elegant manner, with accommodations for one hundred first-class passengers. She is 260 feet long, 37 feet beam and 26 feet 6 inches deep. Her registered measurement is 1,500 tons, which is equal to about 2,300 tons by carpenter's measure. The engines which she will receive at the Delemater Iron Works are of the most approved and powerful construction, with a cylinder 56x54. She will have two boilers sixteen feet square, with surface condensers. Her propeller wheel, weighing nine thousand pounds, is of solid brass, which is considered superior to iron from the fact that it possesses more elasticity and does not become corroded by the action of salt water and the copper of the ship's bottom. The frame of the vessel is constructed from choice woods, consisting of oak, hacmatac and locust, and the lighter or joiner-work of the ship will be done entirely in hard woods many of which have been imported from Mexico for this purpose. This work will be completed by HOFFMIER, under whose supervision the joiner work of the North River steamers *Drew* and *St. John* was finished.

The new steamship has been built with great rapidity, her keel having been laid in September last, and thus far her builders have been favored in all respects. The launch was most successful, no accident of any kind occurring. The ship is of a model reflecting the highest credit upon those engaged in her construction. Another fact worthy of note, taken in connection with the present stagnation of business in shipbuilding, is that the *City of Merida* is the second American built steamship within the year that has been launched from the yard of Messrs. ENGLIS & SON.

THE BAILEY-COOK FIGHT.

Summary of the Testimony Taken Yesterday—More About the Alleged False Returns.

Commissioner BETTS took more testimony yesterday in the case of MARTIN R. COOK, of the firm of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN, wholesale liquor dealers, and E. B. FARRINGTON, an ex-gauger, jointly charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of the tax on a large amount of whisky. District-Attorney PIERREPONT conducted the examination.

SAMUEL STREIG, a wholesale liquor dealer, was called for the purpose of testifying that FARRINGTON had agreed for money, to make false gauger's returns for the witness, but this evidence was ruled out as being irrelevant to the offence charged.

EDWARD COOPER, formerly bookkeeper to FREDERICK A. STEVENS, testified to knowing COOK in August, 1868, and to having knowledge of gauging done for GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN; COOK used to come to the gauger's office, but witness never had any conversation with him about gauging. Various returns were offered in evidence to show that COOK was in the habit of receiving false returns by means of bribes, but the dates were held to be too remote, and they were excluded. Witness did not remember seeing COOK at the gauger's office before July 31, 1868, the date of the alleged fraudulent return. E. B. SHAFER, an ex-revenue officer, was recalled and testified concerning the mode of making withdrawal entries in 1868, and stated that the amount of the tax was computed and verified in the Collector's office. GEORGE H. CURTIS was recalled and explained how a withdrawal entry was attained and the manner in which an application for such entry was filled out.

WINFIELD TUCKER was also recalled and testified that E. D. WHITE, (whose name is attached to the withdrawal entry,) was either a clerk or a partner in the house of GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN. He believed that the figures denoting the tax in that entry were in the handwriting of JOHN S. GRIGGS, a Government witness. The case was subsequently adjourned until Friday.

The Tariff Reform Meeting To-Day.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, a meeting of "those who are opposed to the present unjust and intolerable tariff legislation of the country, and who favor a strictly revenue measure," will be held in the Hall of the Open Board of Brokers, No. 16 Broad-street, two doors south of the Stock Exchange. The object of the meeting is to devise means for the acceleration of the movement for a reform of the tariff. The following names, among others, are appended to the call:

Brown, Brothers & Co., Duncan, Sherman & Co., W. C. Bryant, Gibson, Beadleston & Co., Henry Clews & Co., Stone, Nichols & Co., John J. Cisco & Son, Denistoun, Westfield & Co., Slossen & Hays, Davidson & Jones, T. B. Merrick & Co., W. H. Smith & Son, Vernon H. Brown, Tapscott Brothers & Co., Snow & Burgess, Grinnell, Minturn & Co., Fabri & Chauncey, Youngs & Co., Danford, Knowlton & Co., Estevez Govin & Brother, Wiley, Kneval & Co., George Cabot Ward, Lees & Waller, Hallgarten & Co., Clark, Dodge & Co., Soutter & Co., Ward, Campbell & Co., A. Iselin & Co., Beekman Brothers & Hollins, Richard Bell, Bowles Brothers & Co., H. W. T. Mali & Co., W. W. De Forrest & Co., Murray, Ferris & Co., C. H. Marshall & Co., Aymar & Co., Oelrichs & Co., Rubria & Co., P. Harmony's Nephews, Latasa & Co., J. De Rivera & Co., Galwey & Casado, Maitland, Phelps & Co., Chas. Luling & Co., H. Barnstorn & Co., P. W. Engs & Son, J. Henry Eyre, Bowen, Travers & Co., Simon De Visser, H. A. Vatable & Co., Mora & Arango, Francis Cottenet, A. C. Fergusson, Henry Grinnell, Barclay & Livingston, G. Renaud & Bachem, Geo. A. Jones & Co., J. B. Waitzfelder & Co., J. M. Young & Co., John Waygand, Henry C. Shorb, Hahlo, Stieglitz & Co., T. B. Kniffin & Co., John Thompson, Coffin, Lee & Co., John S. Williams & Co., Richard Irvin & Co., Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, Mahlon Sands, Taylor, Anderson & Co., Lawrence, Giles & Co., W. H. Newman & Co., Archibald Baxter, Woodruff & Robinsons, E. E. Morgan's Sons, Todd & Co., Jones & Whitlock, Robinson & Cox, Underwood & Co., Burdett, Dennis & Co., Griffith & Co., S. W. Carey, J. Walter Wood, F. Victor & Achelis, Robert Shannon & Co., Duncan & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., Alfred Pell, Recknagel & Co., Samuel McLean & Co., Townsend & Montaut, Wm. Lattimer & Co., Fred. Butterfield, Jacobus & Co., H. Hennequin & Co., Wilmerdings & Mount, Garrett, Clark, & Co., Passavant & Co., Booth, Webster & Co., C. Buckingham, P. Donald & Co., Ross, Campbell & Co., Wm. Redmond & Sons, Lord & Taylor, Cochran, McLean & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Boyd & Hincken, Augustus C. Masters, Shaw & Co., David Dows, J. Buckingham & Co., J. S. Ketchem, Stilwell, Winslow & Co., A. B. Sands & Co., Wm. Allen Butler, Henry A. Cram, Hiram Barney, Wm. Oothout, W. & J. Hopkins, Egleston, Bros. & Co., Piersons & Co., Joseph Foulkes' Sons, Chas. Tracy, Benkard & Hutton, Edward Bell, J. G. Stevens, C. S. Brown, C. B. Lockwood & Co., W. B. Barber, Jesse Hoyt & Co., Olyphant, Son & Co., David Dudley Field, Henry A. Taller, E. Randolph Robinson, Sampson Bros., J. H. Whitney & Son, Chas. W. Ogden, G. G. Smith, Holden, Hopkins & Stokes, McKesson & Robbins, Steven Cambreling.

New Freight Arrangements on the Erie Railroad.

All the way freight on the Eastern and Delaware divisions and branches of the Erie Railway Company, according to an arrangement recently effected, is now, and hereafter to be received at Newburg, by Messrs. HOMER RAMSDELL & Co.'s daily line of barges and steamers, and transhipped to New-York. This will relieve the Bergen Tunnel of a portion of the pressure of trains and expedite the passage of freight considerably, preventing all delays incident to transportation across the river from Jersey City. Messrs. RAMSDELL & Co. have added new barges, and refitted others for passenger traffic in as handsome a style as the North River passenger steamers. They are the *Charles Spear*, (the largest on the river,) the *Minnisink*, the *Susquehanna*, and the *Newburg*. Their wharf in New-York is at the foot of Franklin-street. They have commenced their trips. Messrs. RAMSDELL & Co. have had fifty new freight cars built especially for their own freight in this new arrangement. They have also made large additions to their already extensive wharves and warehouses, and laid new railway tracks alongside them. The Erie Railway Company have made preparations for the immediate construction of a new brick passenger station adjoining, 125 feet square, and two stories in height. The Boston, Hartford and Erie Company intend to construct another of equal dimensions, and both will be joined together. They also intend to run two ferry boats between Fishkill and Newburg.

Burglary and Attempted Murder.

ROBERT HINES, a painter, residing at No. 569 Second-avenue, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, charged with breaking into the premises of FRANCIS KEATING, No. 307 First-avenue, on Tuesday evening, and firing a loaded revolver at FRANCIS J. KEATING, Jr., with intent to kill. It appeared that on the night in question the prisoner effected an entrance into Mr. KEATING's residence by means of a "jimmy," but was discovered and immediately ran off. Mr. KEATING, Jr., pursued him and was gaining on him, when HINES turned round, and drawing a revolver fired. Fortunately the shot did not take effect, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards arrested by Officer DORAN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, whom the report of the pistol-shot attracted to the spot. The prisoner, who did not attempt to deny the charge, was committed for trial, bail being refused.

The Bailey-Fleiss Case—A Wholesale Liquor Dealer Charged with Making False Income Returns.

The examination in the case of WILLIAM M. FLEISS, a wholesale liquor dealer, of Nos. 77 and 79 Broad-street, charged with having made false income returns, was resumed before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday. The proceedings were instituted by Collector BAILEY. It was alleged by the defendant that his books were forcibly seized by BAILEY's orders, and that he subsequently applied for them for the purpose of some "open accounts," amounting to $60,000 or $70,000, without success, the Collector telling him that he did not know what had become of the particular ones that were wanted.

Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON moved for an adjournment of the case, on the ground that Mr. BAILEY had some statements to make, but that he had been prevented from being present. He also said that he desired to have defendants' books produced.

Hon. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY opposed, because, as he said, sufficient time had elapsed in which to have produced the books in BAILEY's possession, and because the proceedings were unconstitutional, and outside of the ordinary course in such cases. The Commissioner announced that he should adjourn one day in order to give the Government an opportunity to produce evidence. The examination was accordingly adjourned.

Meeting of the Reformed Presbytery—Installation of a New Pastor Over the Third Congregation.

The New-York Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held a meeting yesterday at the Church of the Third Congregation, on West Twenty-third-street, for the purpose of ordaining and installing Rev. DAVID GREGG, Jr., as its pastor. The Presbytery consisted of the settled ministers of sixteen congregations and one lay member from each, and was presided over by Rev. J. W. SHAW, of Coldenham. In the morning Mr. GREGG delivered a lecture and sermon, as a test of his ability and learning. The lecture consisted of an exposition of verses 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the fifth chapter of Matthew; the sermon was upon the doctrine of the new birth, founded on the third verse of the third chapter of the Gospel of John: "Except ye be born again," &c. In both these exercises the candidate acquitted himself with credit, and was

sustained by the Presbytery. In the afternoon his scholarship was put to a further test by an examination in the following departments: Hebrew, conducted by Rev. DAVID MCALLISTER; Greek, by Rev. J. C. K. MILLIGAN; Theology, by Rev. R. Z. WILSON; Church History, by Rev. J. W. SHAW; Church Government and Pastoral Theology, by Rev. S. CARLISLE. The result of the examination was eminently satisfactory to the Presbytery. In the evening Mr. GREGG was ordained and installed as pastor of the congregation, Rev. Dr. SHAW offering the prayer and preaching the ordination sermon. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. BOGGS, of Brooklyn, and the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. J. R. THOMPSON, of this City.

In addition to the ordination and installation of Mr. GREGG, the Presbytery, during its session, organized a fourth congregation of Reformed Presbyterians in this City, which will hold its services for the present at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1805—Brink vs. Republic Fire Insurance Co.	1975—Mammoth Vein Coal Co. vs. Willis.
1807—Brink vs Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	1985—Hastings vs. Mulvey.
1767—Hirsch vs. Towsky.	1973—National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Thiele.
4247—Kirchman vs. Ledlard.	1997—Murray vs. Davis.
879—Baker vs. Clark.	1127—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1495—Morey vs. Lilienthal.	581—Osborn vs. Architectural Iron W'ks.
1931—Brooklyn Dye Wood Co. vs. Sprague.	1341—Heydon vs. Florence Sewing Machine Co
1935—Pender vs. Bryan.	1565—Taft vs. Jackson.
1451—Doremus vs. Shaw.	2027—Cheever vs. Stevens.
1851—Hennessy vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.	1867—Gottberg vs. Security Insurance Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
6484—The People ex rel. Bradley vs. Stephens.	1590—Field vs. Devlin.
797—Learned vs. Ryder.	484—Hand vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1065—Same vs. Same.	1524—Gordon vs. Salomon.
1236—Same vs. Same.	1606—Merchants' Ex. Nat. Bank vs. Rose.
1947—Same vs. Same.	1612—Brackebush vs. Woodruff.
1183—Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank of Boston.	1616—Perkins vs. Darling.
564—Baltimore Cuba Smelting Co. vs. Holmes, &c.	1588—Cady, vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1488—First Nat. Bank vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	3674—Hewett vs. Miller.
244—Roberts vs. Toledo and Wabash R. R. Co.	1620—Dod vs. Fourth Nat. Bank of N. Y. City.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President, &c.	446—Cook vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.	6356—Walsh vs. Sexton.
952—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.	90—Geipecke vs. Quintel.
	956—Herchfield vs. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
116—Miller vs. Loeb.	174—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth.
124—Fisher vs. Madden.	178—Bixby vs. Couse.
130—Teed vs. Heilman.	230—Adams vs. Stoessel.
140—Brakely vs. Tuttle.	231—Burtis vs. Smith.
145—McGee vs. Amsinck.	234—Nat. B'k of Metropolis vs. Pomeroy.
150—Devlin vs. Tomlinson.	
157—Collins vs. Collins.	
159—Same vs. Same.	

The call commences at No. 236—Huggins vs. Rogers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
252—Taylor vs. Wood.	87—Beamish vs. Gutta Percha Manuf'g Co.
260—Pollenz vs. Beekman.	92—Drake vs. Heron.
236—Mitchell vs. Appelt.	93—Mott vs. The Mayor, &c.
68—Elmore vs. East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Co.	101—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
125—Orser vs. Glenville Woolen Company.	114—Bisch vs. Keller.
186—Fatman vs. Greenfield	116—Atkins vs. Howland.
205—Gilman vs. Duduit.	122—Boyd vs. Colgate.
207—Senior vs. Hurry.	128—Simonton vs. Empire Sewing Machine Co.
264—Compton vs. Neilson.	131—Curry vs. Love.
62—Delavan vs. Duncan.	148—Daly vs. Klumpp.
109—Smith vs. Snider.	157—Knapp vs. Blodgett.
130—Sloan vs. Hull.	165—Eagan vs. Walsh.
161—Allen vs. Cook.	177—Daved vs. Treadwell.
181—Giraud vs. Posnanovich.	209—Goodenough vs. Manning.
221—Corn Exchange Bank vs. Hart.	211—Abrahams vs. The Hebrew Benev. and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York.
227—Taler vs. Moore.	220—Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
51—Boyd vs. Schlosinger.	251½—Waddell vs. Karst.
56—Faber vs. Frankenthal.	
59—Oneida Nat. Bank of Utica vs. Clark.	
79—Bain vs. Brown.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Case on.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2008—Kruger vs. Lash.	2036—Henry, by G'dn. vs. Dry Deck Rolling Mill Co.
572—Kohbertz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	2042—Garety vs. Cen. Park, North and East River R. R. Co.
1714—Pixley vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	1358—Meyers vs. Gwyer.
1804—Marlin vs. Cain.	1108—Moore vs. Brunell.
1742—Livingston vs. Lachmeyer.	2112—Barnett vs. Wallace.
1050—Corwin vs. Wesley.	1814—Vincent vs. Sands.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
714—Pecha vs. Albrecht.	723—Chamberlain vs. Reavey.
1701—Livingston vs. Cowles.	756—Phillips vs. Sullivan.
484—Troppman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	790—Simons vs. Lockwood.
337—Hornthal et al. vs. Bernstein.	368—Harrison et al. vs. Given et al.
691—Drake et al. vs. Gorman et al.	601—Huggins vs. The Nat. Steam Navigation Co.
705—Solomon et al. vs. Wise.	711—The Royal Ins. Co. vs. Noble.
466—Burrell vs. Hurry.	729—Howard vs. Lazarus.
396—Sherwood vs. Sherman et al.	

Part II.—Held by Loew, J.

Nos.	Nos.
871—Schlichter vs. Morton.	808—Schroeter vs. Brodie.
800—Helfreich vs. Frankenstein.	754—Colton vs. O'Donnell.
696—Levy vs. Meissner.	780—Beebe vs. McKenzie.
761—Schwartz vs. O'Brien.	817—First Nat'l Bank of St. Louis vs. Ninth Nat'l Bank of New-York.
763—Thompson vs. Mapes.	828—Roberts vs. Weed, &c.
766—Rudolphy vs. Fruchs.	830—Moore vs. Fearce.
795—Hess vs. Newfield.	831—Everard vs. Wild.
805—Boyle vs. Mathews, impl'd.	

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, J. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Harrington vs. Huntley.	10—Liddle vs. Barrett.
2—Steben vs. Moss.	11—Brittan vs. Brittan.
3—Young vs. Ulrich.	12—Leslie vs. Mills.
4—Fogg vs. Andrews.	13—Walton vs. Hoogan.
5—Steben vs. Williams.	14—Blunt vs. McDonald.
6—Bishop vs. Adler.	15—Haret vs. Cameron.
7—Lynch vs. Meyers.	16—Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. R. R. Co vs. Schrieber.
8—Heatherton vs. Leland.	
9—Eldridge vs. Eneas.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. William Steele; robbery.	13—The People vs. William Miller and Henry Miller; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Hayes; robbery.	14—The People vs. William Miller; felonious assault and battery.
3—The People vs. Joseph Dollard; robbery.	15—The People vs. James Welsh; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.	16—The People vs. Annie Magoffin; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. John Feely and Bernard Waters; burglary.	17—The People vs. Maurice Warschener; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. James Owens; burglary.	18—The People vs. Julia Gerrin; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. James Heflin; burglary.	19—The People vs. Barton M. Johnson and Jerome Bradley; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Francis Reynolds; felonious assault and battery.	20—The People vs. Jerome Bradley; forgery.
9—The People vs. William Fletcher and James Fletcher; felonious assault and battery.	21—The People vs. James Johnson; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Francis Reynolds; mayhem.	
11—The People vs. Christian Ohm; forgery.	
12—The People vs. John O'Toole; obtaining goods by false pretences.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

By Judge Barnard.

Byxbee vs. Pardee; Fuller vs. Dunbar and Sharp vs. Moody; orders granted.

Haviland vs. Williams; Topham vs. Williams; Stow vs. Beardsly; Downing vs. Cohn and Willis vs. O'Fallon; motions granted.

Smith vs. Wheeler; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine.

Mareillott vs. Mareillott; judgment of divorce granted.

Silber vs. Cramer; motion denied.

Brown vs. Leveridge; see memorandum of decision.

Murray vs. Elston; motion to change place of trial denied; motion for reference granted.

Little vs. United Oil Land Association; Rosenblatt vs. Levy; orders granted.

Hodges vs. Cutler; motion granted.

Imperatore vs. Holbrook; reference ordered.

Oneida National Bank of Utica, vs. Stokes; motion denied.

Kipp vs. Corwin; motion denied.

By Judge Cardozo.

Charlotte Charles vs. Arthur Charles; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff on the ground of adultery.

Peter Pechin vs. Ulrich Fehr; motion to change the place of trial denied; costs to abide the event, motion for reference denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

By Judge Jones.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. Elmore; case settled and filed.

McClave vs. Paine; case settled and filed in Clerk's office; the plaintiff's attorneys deserve commendation for the accuracy and care with which they have prepared the case; it is the first one that has been submitted to me in which no alteration has been required.

By Judge Freedman.

Townshend vs. Gould; case settled; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

By Judge Spencer.

Bishop vs. The Empire Transportation Company; demurrer overruled with costs.

Boyed vs. McCormack; judgment for plaintiff; damages to be assessed by a Sheriff's jury.

Pitts vs. Pitts; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

McIntyre vs. Michel; action dismissed without costs.

Clark vs. Bininger; reargument to be heard Feb. 26, 1870.

Marrow vs. Walker; motion granted on terms without costs; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Dyer vs. Douglas; motion denied with $10 costs.

Livingston vs. Hotchkiss; motion denied with $10 costs.

Gray vs. Fisk, Jr.; order of reference granted; counsel may appear on the 26th, at 10 A. M., (or earlier if they wish,) to nominate referee.

Egan vs. Rooney; judgment and order vacated without costs on terms; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

Weith vs. Geinni; motion granted on terms; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The United States vs. About 18,000 Gallons Distilled Spirits.—This was a motion on behalf of the claimants, praying that the District-Attorney might be compelled to elect upon which of the allegations of the information he would proceed for a forfeiture, that all other allegations might be struck out, and that the information might be rendered more definite by the insertion of allegations of time, place, quantity, &c. The information in the case contained the following articles:

1. That John McHarg, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, heretofore to wit, on the 1st day of February, 1870, on and within the City of New-York, within the said Collection District, and within the Southern District of New-York, seized the following described property for a forfeiture incurred under the laws of the United States, that is to say: about 18,000 gallons distilled spirits, certain articles of raw material and certain boilers, tools, vessels, utensils, implements, instruments, &c., &c., being all the personal property found at the rectifying house of H. Webster & Co., No. 22 Monroe-street; also 2,209 12-106 gallons distilled spirits found at No. 16 Broad-street, in the City of New-York in the said Southern District, and now has the same in custody, within such Southern District, as forfeited to the United States for the following causes:

2. That prior to said seizure taxes were imposed by the provisions of law upon the said distilled spirits, and the same being so subject to the payment of taxes aforesaid, were found by the said Collector, in the possession and custody, and within the control of some person or persons, to the said attorney unknown, for the purpose of being sold and removed by such person or persons, in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws, and with design to avoid payment of said taxes, against the forty-eighth section of the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," as amended by act of July 13, 1866.

3. That the said articles of raw material were found in the possession of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, the said person or persons then and there intending to manufacture the same into articles of a kind subject to tax, for the purpose of fraudulently selling such manufactured articles, and with design to evade the payment of said tax, against the forty-eighth section aforementioned, as amended as aforesaid.

4. That the said tools, implements, instruments and personal property were found in the place or building, and within certain yards and inclosures where said distilled spirits and said raw materials were found as aforesaid, whereby they became liable to forfeiture by the provisions of the forty-eighth section aforesaid, as amended as aforesaid.

5. That prior to said seizure, tax was imposed on said distilled spirits, and said distilled spirits, and said materials, utensils and vessels, then and there being materials, utensils and vessels proper and intended to be made use of for and in the making of such distilled spirits, taxed as aforesaid, were removed, and were deposited, and concealed, with intent to defraud the United States of such tax, or of some part thereof, against the fourteenth section of the act of July 13, 1866, entitled "An act to reduce internal taxation, and to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof.'"

6. That the said vessel, boat, cart, carriage, and conveyance, and the said horses and other animals, and said —— were used in the removal and for the deposit and concealment of said distilled spirits, contrary to said fourteenth section of said act of July 13, 1866.

7. That the said barrels, vessels and packages were sold and given and purchased and received to and by a certain person or persons to said attorney unknown, the said barrels, vessels and packages then and there being stamped, branded and marked in such a way as to show the contents or intended contents thereof, had been duly inspected, and that the tax thereon had been paid and that certain provisions of the Internal Revenue laws had been complied with, the said barrels, vessels and packages then and there containing something other than the contents which were therein when said articles were so stamped, branded and marked, contrary to the sixteenth section of said last mentioned act.

8. That the said distilled spirits being spirituous liquors were by a person or persons to said attorney unknown, shipped, transported and removed, and by said person or persons caused to be shipped, transported and removed under other than the proper names and brands known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents of the casks and packages containing the same contrary to the twenty-ninth section of the said last mentioned act.

9. That upon the said casks and packages containing or purporting to contain distilled spirits, some person or persons to said attorney unknown, did, with fraudulent intent, use certain inspectors' brands and plates, and did knowingly make and use certain counterfeit and spurious brands and plates on the said casks and packages contrary to the thirty-eighth section of the said last mentioned act.

10. That some person or persons, to said attorney unknown, being then and there, the owner or owners of said distilled spirits, did execute and sign, and did fraudulently procure to be executed, and did connive at the execution of certain false and fraudulent bonds, permits, entries and other documents required by law and regulations in force on the 16th day of July, 1866, relating to and purporting to relate to the said distilled spirits, by which the payment of certain internal revenue taxes was evaded and attempted to be evaded, and which were executed as aforesaid, and purported to be executed for the purpose of placing in, and of withdrawing from, a certain bonded warehouse the said distilled spirits, and which were used and attempted to be used in fraud of the Internal Revenue laws and regulations, contrary to the forty-second section of said last-mentioned act.

11. That the said distilled spirits being found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, were sold and offered for sale at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, whereby they became forfeited by the twenty-first section of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, entitled "An act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes."

12. That a certain person or persons, to the said attorney unknown, being then and there a distiller, rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer, did then and there knowingly and willfully omit, neglect and refuse to do and to cause to be done each, any and every of the things required by law in the carrying on and conducting of his and their business, and did do each, any and everything prohibited by the said last-mentioned act; and that the said distilled spirits and liquors were then and there owned by such person and persons, and thereby became forfeited to the United States by the provisions of the ninety-sixth section of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1868, entitled, "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes."

13. That said distilled spirits were found elsewhere than in a distillery and distillery warehouse, not having been removed therefrom according to law, against the thirty-sixth section of said last-mentioned act.

14. That the said distilled spirits were removed in casks and packages containing more than ten gallons each, from the premises and buildings in which the same had been distilled, redistilled, rectified, compounded, manufactured and stored, at certain times other than after sun rising and before sun setting, and that the said —— were used in removal thereof, against the thirty-seventh section of said last mentioned act.

15. That the said distilled spirits and the said still and other apparatus, being fit and intended to be used for the distillation and rectification of spirits, and for the compounding of liquors, were owned by some person or persons to the said attorney unknown, who carried on the business of distiller, rectifier, compounder of liquors, wholesale liquor dealer and retail liquor dealer, without having paid the special tax as required by law, and who carried on the business of a distiller without having given bond as required by law, and who was engaged in and carried on the business of a distiller, with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by such person or persons, against the forty-fourth section of said last mentioned act.

16. That the said distilled spirits and personal property were found in a certain distillery and rectifying establishment, and in the place of business of a certain compounder to said attorney unknown, and in a certain building, room, yard and inclosure connected therewith, and used with and constituting a part of the premises, and that some person or persons to said attorney unknown, did, in said distillery, said rectifying establishment and in the place of business of said compounder, carry on then and there the business of distiller, rectifier, compounder of liquors, wholesale liquor dealer and retail liquor dealers without having paid the special tax as required by law, and did carry on the business of a distiller without having given bond as required by law, and did engage in and carry on the business of a distiller with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by said person or persons: against the said forty-fourth section of said last mentioned act.

17. That the said personal property was owned by and was found in the possession of some person or persons to said attorney unknown, in a certain building, yard and inclosure, which said person or persons permitted and suffered the said building, yard and inclosure to be used for purposes of ingress and egress, to and from a certain distillery, at ——, in said City of New-York, wherein some person or persons to said attorney unknown did carry on the business of a distiller, without having paid the special tax as required by law, and without having given bond as required by law, and with intent to defraud the United States of the tax on the spirits distilled by said person or persons, whereby said personal property, and the right, title and interest of said person or persons so permitting and suffering as aforesaid, became forfeited to the United States under and by virtue of the said forty-fourth section of said last mentioned act.

18. That the said distilled spirits then and there having been drawn from certain casks and packages, and placed in certain other casks and packages containing not less than ten gallons, and then and there intended for sale, were not again inspected and gauged, and the said casks and packages into which said distilled spirits were transferred were not marked and branded, and did not then and there bear marks and brands so as distinctly to indicate the name of the gauger, the time and place of inspection, the proof of said spirits, the particular name of such spirits as known to the trade, and the name and place of business of the dealer, rectifier and compounder, against the forty-seventh section of said last mentioned act.

19. That said distilled spirits were drawn from certain casks and packages, and placed in certain other casks and packages containing not less than ten gallons each, and intended for sale, and the same not having been rectified and compounded, were contained in casks and packages which bore no marks or brands indicating the name of the distiller and distillery where said spirits were produced, and the serial number of the original package in which said spirits were contained against the said forty-seventh section of said last mentioned act.

20. That said distilled spirits were found in a bonded warehouse, wherein they had remained for a period of more than nine months after the passage of said last mentioned act, to wit, for more than nine months after the 20th day of July, 1868, against the fifty-sixth section of said last mentioned act.

21. That the said distilled spirits being intended for sale, and exceeding fifty gallons in quantity, and not being in a bonded warehouse on the 20th day of July, 1868, were owned or held by some person or persons to said attorney unknown, who neglected and refused to make a return, under oath, to the Collector of the district wherein said spirits were held, stating the number and kind of packages, together with the marks and brands thereon, and the place where the same were stored and the quantity of said spirits, against the fifty-seventh section of said last mentioned act.

22. That said distilled spirits were found after more than thirty days from the 20th day of July, 1868, in certain casks and packages containing more than five gallons each, without having thereon the marks and stamps required by the said last mentioned act, against said fifty-seventh section of said last mentioned act.

23. That some person or persons to said attorney unknown, did simulate and falsely and fraudulently execute and sign a certain bond, permit, entry and other document required by the provisions of the said act of July 20, 1868, and by regulations made in pursuance thereof, and did procure the same to be falsely and fraudulently executed, and did advise, aid in and connive at the execution thereof, and that said bond, permit, entry and other document relates to said distilled spirits, against the ninety-ninth section of said last mentioned act.

BLATCHFORD, J.—By rule 22 of the Rules in Admiralty prescribed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it is provided that a libel of information on a seizure for a breach of a law of the United States must propound in distinct articles the matters relied on as grounds or causes of forfeiture. Rule 179 of this Court provides that all information on a seizure shall set forth the *gravamen* of the suit by plain and issuable allegation, and that it is subject to the same general rules as to its structure and amendment as an ordinary libel. An ordinary libel must, by Rule 23 of the Rules in Admiralty prescribed by the Supreme Court, propound the various allegations of fact upon which the libelant relies in support of his suit. Rule 184 of this Court provides that if the information is ambiguous or does not supply plain allegations upon which issue can be taken the defendant or claimer may move the Court to have it reformed. Under these rules some of the articles in the information in this case are wanting in the plain allegations of fact which they ought to contain, and some are ambiguous. The first article ought to state when and where the spirits were found. The second article ought to state what the articles of raw material were, and when and where they were found, and into what they were intended to be manufactured. The third article ought to state what the tools, implements, instruments and personal property were, and when and where they were found. The fourth article ought to state when and where the things referred to were deposited and concealed, and when and from where and to where they were removed, and what the utensils and vessels were. The fifth article is ambiguous in view of what the information states to have been seized. The sixth article is ambiguous in the like view, in respect to the barrels and packages, and ought to state when and where the things referred to were sold, &c., and in what way they were stamped, branded and marked. The seventh article ought to state when and where the spirits were shipped, &c., and under what names and brands, and what were the proper names and brands. The eighth article is ambiguous, in the view before mentioned, in respect to the casks and packages, and ought to state when the brands and plates were made and used. The ninth article ought to specify the particulars of the bonds, permits, entries and other documents, and the location and description of the bonded warehouse. The tenth article ought to specify when and where the spirits were found, and when and where they were sold and offered for sale, and by whom. The eleventh article ought to state what was not done which ought to have been done, and what was done which ought not to have been done. The twelfth article ought to state when and where the spirits were found, and in what respects the removal was not according to law. The thirteenth article ought to state when the spirits were removed, and by whom and from what premises and buildings, and what things are referred to as having been used in the removal thereof. The fourteenth article is ambiguous, in the view before mentioned, in respect to the still and other apparatus. The fifteenth article ought to state where the spirits and personal property were found. The sixteenth article ought to state when and where the personal property was found, and is ambiguous as to the location of the distillery referred to, which location ought to be stated. The seventeenth and eighteenth articles are not open to objection. The nineteenth article ought to state the location of the bonded warehouse, and when the spirits were found there. The twentieth article ought to state in what district the spirits were held. The twenty-first article ought to state when and where the spirits were found, and what marks and stamps ought to have been found thereon. The twenty-second article ought to have given the particulars of the documents referred to. The motion, so far as it asks that the grounds of forfeiture may be more fully and distinctly stated in the information, is granted in respect to the particulars hereinbefore mentioned. The rest of the motion is denied.

B. K. Phelps for the United States; D. Field for the claimants.

COLLISION IN THE KILLS—STEAMER AND SCHOONER.

Cornelius Lynch et al. vs. The Steamboat Gratitude and the Schooner Abner Taylor.—This was a libel by the owner and the insurers of the cargo of the canal boat *Uriah* to recover for injuries sustained by her, while in tow of the *Gratitude*, by being run into by the *Abner Taylor*, on Oct. 1, 1868, in the Kills, near the Corner Stake. The boat was being towed to New-York, lashed on the port side of the steamboat, and the schooner was going in the opposite direction. The libelant charged that both the steamboat and the schooner were in fault, while each of those vessels insisted that the other alone was in fault. BLATCHFORD, J.—The main dispute on the evidence is as to whether the collision occurred near the windward bank of the channel or near the leeward bank. It is insisted for the schooner that she was dragging along the windward bank, trying by starboarding to get off from that bank into deeper water and that the steamboat pushed the *Uriah* against the schooner. It is insisted for the steamboat that the steamboat and the *Uriah* were close to the leeward bank of the channel, and that the schooner, after she rounded the corner stake, kept on starboarding and ran across to the windward side of the channel and got aground there. The weight of the evidence is that the wind was northeast; that the course of the channel from Shooter's Island to the corner stake is about northwest; that the schooner had the wind free, her booms to port, and her sheets half off before she reached the corner stake; that the turn at the corner stake is pretty sharp—say five points—from northwest to west by south; that the schooner had the wind still more free after she turned the stake; that the collision happened some three hundred feet towards Elizabethport from the corner stake; that the channel at the place of collision is sufficiently wide for two steamboats, each with two canal boats on each side, to pass each other in safety, and that the steamboat and her tow were on the leeward side of the channel—that is, the right hand side to them as they moved forward. The master of the schooner says that he put his wheel to starboard before he reached the stake, and kept it hard a-starboard until the collision, and had had it hard a-starboard for from six to ten minutes before the collision; that he had his mainsail, foresail, jib and flying jib set; that he put his wheel to starboard because he found that the keel of his vessel was in the mud, and that she kept going along with her keel in the mud. I am satisfied on the proofs that the steamboat and the *Uriah* were as close to the leeward side of the channel as they could be, and that the collision happened through the fault of the schooner in keeping her helm to starboard. She doubtless, with the aid of the wind and her starboarding, left the mud and crossed over and came against the *Uriah*, without her master being aware of the consequences that were to follow his persistence in starboarding. The answer of the schooner was that she got aground, and that at least five minutes before the collision she became almost stationary, and was entirely helpless. This is wholly untrue. The master of the schooner testifies that at the collision she was going at the rate of about a knot and a half an hour, and that his vessel kept going along with her keel in the mud. If her helm had been ported, and, notwithstanding all that, she had been driven against the *Uriah*, there might have been some excuse for her. But so long as the steamboat and the *Uriah* were on the leeward side of the channel nothing but the starboarding of the schooner could have brought about a collision if, as is claimed by the schooner, her keel caught the mud on the windward side of the channel by her luffing up to the windward, before reaching the corner stake, to let another vessel pass on her port side. Such starboarding by the schooner is admitted, and on the facts must be held to have brought about the collision. The steamboat slowed, stopped and reversed her engine after the schooner rounded the stake, and had stern way on at the collision, and she and the *Uriah* were shoved around by the blow to the starboard, so that by going ahead, the *Uriah*, which projected forward beyond the steamboat, was shoved upon the flats. The libel must be dismissed as to the steamboat, and there must be a decree for the libelants against the schooner, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the damages.

Emerson Goodrich & Wheeler for the libelants; Beebe, Donohue & Cooke for the steamboat; E. D. McCarthy for the schooner.

CUSTOMS.

The United States vs. A Lot of Velvet Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.—This was an information tried before a jury, for the forfeiture of the above property on the ground that it was undervalued in the invoices. The claimants denied that there was any undervaluation. The jury, by direction of the Court, rendered a verdict acquitting two cases marked 6 and 7, and condemning four cases marked 8, 9, 10 and 11. As it appeared that there was no intent to defraud the —nited States, the claimants intend to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of the penalty, for which purpose a stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Stanley; for the claimants, Mr. Wehle.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In consequence of the engagement of Judge BLATCHFORD to sit in the Circuit Court with Judge WOODRUFF on the first of March, in the case of the United States vs. Fullerton and others, there will be no day calendar in Admiralty in the District Court until further notice.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Spencer.

THE VAN SAUN CASE.

Albert Van Saun and Augustus H. Wheeler vs. Samuel C. Barr.—This case was to-day up before Judge SPENCER, but owing to the case of the Baldwin estate being still unfinished, the argument to vacate the order of arrest was postponed until Monday next. Among the affidavits to be used on behalf of defendant, is one made by himself, in which he swears as follows: During the month of September, 1869, or the first part of the month of October, Augustus H. Wheeler, one of the above-named plaintiffs, proposed to him (Barr) that he (Wheeler) being the cashier of the firm of Van Saun & Co., the plaintiffs herein would draw the check of said firm upon their bank, to wit, the Atlantic National Bank of the City of New-York, for the sum of $8,000; that this deponent should go to said bank and have the said check certified; the certification on said check by said bank, according to the custom of said bank in certifying checks, would be made in ink and on the right hand corner of said check; that after obtaining certification of said check by said bank this deponent could very easily alter the said check by changing the word "eight" to "eighty," by adding the letter "y" to the said word "eight," and by adding an "0" to the figures $8,000, thereby making the said check $80,000, instead of $8,000, after the said check of $8,000 had been certified by said bank; that this deponent could open an account with the Tenth National Bank, and deposit the aforesaid certified check, and within a half hour or an hour afterwards could draw out therefrom the sum of $80,000 and give to said Van Saun & Co. the sum of $40,000, retaining the remaining sum of $40,000 as this deponent's share in the transaction; that the said Wheeler would swear that the said certified check, altered as aforesaid to the sum of $80,000, was regular and according to their books for the sum of $80,000 as aforesaid, before the certification thereof, and that so the matter would be left for the Tenth National Bank, the place of the deposit of said check, and the Atlantic National Bank, on which said check was drawn, to fight it out; that this deponent utterly and distinctly refused and declined to have anything to do with this transaction; that thereupon said Wheeler told this deponent that if he, said deponent, was not willing and disposed to do this transaction as above set forth, and get back for said Van Saun & Co. the $1,500 alleged to be due from this deponent to said Van Saun & Co., that they, said Van Saun & Co., would at once commence legal proceedings against this deponent for the recovery of said $1,500, and would have this deponent arrested in said proceedings for obtaining money under false pretences, and would use every means in their power to force this deponent to pay the said sum of $1,500.

This affidavit of Barr is corroborated by the affidavit of J. Dows, who swears he was present in the office of Van Saun & Co. when the conversation sworn to by Barr occurred.

On behalf of plaintiffs, Albert Van Saun, one of the plaintiffs, swears that when Barr applied for the loan of $1,500, no one was present in their office except Barr, deponent and Augustus C. Wheeler; that Joseph Dows was not present, nor did he, deponent, then known that he (Dows) had anything to do with the transaction.

Other affidavits will also be read on both sides, the substance of which places the plaintiffs and defendant in direct conflict as to the circumstances attending the loan of the $1,500, all of which has been already published.

Samuel Stevens for plaintiff; Judge Curtis for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF A JUROR IN A ROBBERY CASE.

James McCarty was placed on trial in this Court yesterday on an indictment for robbery. Diederich Bargfrede, the complainant in the case, testified that he was passing along the Battery on the night of the 23d of January, at which time he was attacked and robbed of $140 by a gang of persons, among whom he positively identified the prisoner. A friend of his, who was in his company at the time, corroborated his evidence. Good character was proven for the accused, and a perfect *alibi* was also made out in his favor. After the jury had been absent an hour deliberating on the case, they returned into Court and the foreman then said that James McCann, one of the jurors, had acknowledged to him that he had conversed with friends since being impaneled, and that in consequence of such conversation he could not feel justified in finding the prisoner guilty. Another juror made a similar statement. The jury were then discharged, after which affidavits were made against McCann.

SENTENCE.

William Schroeder, convicted of stealing money and jewelry, valued at $193, from Rhinehold Werner, of No. 96 Chrystie-street, was sent to State Prison for five years.

The Court subsequently adjourned until this morning.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 23, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅞	10,000 Mariposa Trus. 10s Ctfs.	51
70,000 do.........s3	118	100 Cumb. Coal Pf.	32⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62,	115⅝	100 Mariposa Mining.	10
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64,	114⅛	400 Mariposa Pf.	22
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65,	114⅛	800 do.	22⅛
54,000 U S.5-20 C., '65,	114¾	100 do.........b3	2 ¼
10,000 U.S.5-20C., '65, n	113⅞	100 Pac. Mail	42¼
64,000 U.S. 5-20 C.' 67,	113⅝	100 do.........s30	42⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅝	300 do....bet. call	42⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, ex c.	57	10 W. U. Tel..bet. c.	35
5,000 do.........s3	56⅛	200 Adams Ex.	64
4,000 do..bet. call	56⅛	100 do...bet. call	64¼
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	50⅝	500 Wells-Fargo Ex.	21⅛
10,000 do.	49¾	150 U. S. Ex. Co.	52⅛
1,000 Vir. St.6s, ex.c.	63	150 N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅝
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	66	10000 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Cer....b. c	95⅜
3,000 N. C. St. 6s.	45⅛	200 Hudson R. Scrip.	95
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	23⅛	00 L. S. & M. S. R.	87⅞
5,000 do.	23¼	200 do.........s15	87¾
10,000 do.	23	100 do.........b10	87⅞
13,000 do.	22⅛	200 do.........b3	87½
78,000 do.	22	100 do.	87¾
10,000 do.	22⅝	400 do....bet. call	87⅞
10,000 do	22⅛	200 do.........b3	88
5,000 S. Car. St., n., Jan. and July	82	200 Clev. & P. R...b60	102⅛
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.	91⅛	500 do.	103
22,000 do	91⅛	40 Reading	98¼
10,000 do.	91¼	200 do....bet. call	98⅛
54,000 do...bet. call	92	400 do	98
10,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	91⅞	400 Chi. & N. W.	72⅜
5,000 La. 6s, Lev. B.	71⅛	100 do.........s60	72⅛
45,000 do.	71⅛	300 do.........b3	72⅛
8,000 Cal. 7s.	117	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89½
1,000 Conn. 6s.	99¾	400 N. J. Central....c	102⅞
2,000 Conn. 6s, W. L.	98	100 do.........s60	102¼
5,000 N.Y.St.B.L.R.	108¾	200 do.........s3	102⅛
6,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., C.	108¾	200 Chi. & R. I.	119⅜
1,000 Erie 2d M., '79.	93	100 do.	119⅝
1,200 B., N. Y. & E. 1st	87	200 Mil. & St. P.	64¾
2,000 Cen. Pac. gold Bds.	95⅞	400 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	78¾
10,000 do.	95¾	200 Ohio & Miss.	31
2,000 Union Pac. 1st.	87	1000 do.	31⅛
3,000 do.	86⅝	16 do.	30¾
500 Alt. & T. H. Inc	75	80 Del., Lac. & W. R.	105
2,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	78⅛	200 T., W. & W.	47
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100¾	100 do.........b3	46⅞
2,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d M.	60	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. bet. call	72
4,000 Chi. & Mil. 1st.	91	400 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	92
11,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	89½	300 Alt. & T. H.	34
7,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	80⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	62¾
40,000 do.	80	5 Chic. & Alt.	113
22,000 do.........s15	80	10 Chi. & Alt. Pf..s10	115
2,000 do.	80⅛	100 do.........c	114
1,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	83	20 do.........opg	114¾
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st	92½	50 Morris & Essex.	87
1,000 Long Dock B.	84	20 N. Y. & N. H. R.	141⅛
6 Merchants' Bank.	123⅛	50 do.	141¼
54 Phœnix Bank.	108	193 N.Y.&N.H.Scrip	140
40 Bank of N. Amer.	103	200 Bos., H. & E.	7¾
25 Grocers' Bank.	115	200 H. & St. Jos. R.	106⅛
20 Fourth N. Bank.	102⅛	200 H. & St. J. Pf.	106⅛
		100 Dub. & S. C. R.	110⅛
		400 Col., C. & Ind. C.	20¼
		100 do.	20⅛
		100 St. Louis & I.M.R	43

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅝	3,900 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	113⅛
5,000 do.	117¾	1,500 U.S.5-20 R., '68.	113¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	114⅜	25,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67, c	113⅜
5,000 do.	114¼	10,000 do.........b3	113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	114⅝	10,000 do.........b3	113⅛
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113¼	1,500 do.	113⅛
2,000 do.	113	30,000 do.........s3	113⅜
4,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 new	113	16,000 do.........b3	113⅜
71,000 do.	112¾	2,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112⅝
		20,000 do.........s3	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000 Tenn. 6s, x. c.	56⅛	100 L. S. & M. So. R.	87⅝
5,000 N. Car. St 6s. n.	22½	100 do.	87¾
10,000 do.	23	300 do...bet. call	87¾
7,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Is.	92	1000 do...bet. call	87⅞
10,000 La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	71¼	100 Ill. Cen. R.	142⅜
6,000 N. Y. St. B.L.R	109¼	100 do.	142⅛
25,000 Jol., C. & Ind. Cent. 1st M.	80	400 Chic. & N. W.	71⅝
5,000 Long Dock Bds.	84	200 do...bet. call	71⅞
5,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	86⅝	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88¾
1,000 do.	86⅛	15 do.	89⅛
400 Quick. M.	14	10 Clev. & Pitts.	103
200 do.	14⅛	200 N. J. Cen.	102¾
100 do.	14¼	100 do.........s60	120
100 Mar. Pf.	22	100 Chi. & R. I.	119⅝
12 West. U. Tel.	34½	15 do.	119⅛
100 Wells-Fargo....b3	21⅝	20 C., C., Cin. & I. R.	74½
100 A. M. U. Ex.	38	100 Mil. & St. Paul.	64⅝
32 do.	38⅛	400 do.	64⅛
200 N.Y.Cen. & H.R.	97⅛	8 do.	64⅜
400 Harlem.	146⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
$15,500 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	94⅞	100 do.	78⅜
20,000 do...bet. call	95	100 do.	78¼
10,000 do.	94¾	50 Del., L. & W. R.	104⅛
20,000 do.	95	36 do.	105
100 Erie R.	27¼	100 Alt. & T. H.	33⅛
100 do.	27⅜	100 do.	34
300 do.	27⅛	200 do.	33⅜
700 do.	27¾	100 Chic. & Alt.	113⅛
800 Reading	97¾	100 do....bet. call	113
500 do...bet. call	97⅜	50 Mor. & Essex	87
200 Bos., H. & Erie R	8	600 Ohio & Miss.	31⅛
50 do.	8⅛	100 Ohio & Miss Pf.	68¼
		200 Col., C. & I. C. R.	20
		100 do.........s60	20
		81 do.	19⅞
		100 H. & St. J. R..b.c.	107

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

Gold fell below 118 ₱ cent. to-day. The average sales of the day were full one ₱ cent. below the sales of Monday before the Holiday. The market opened weak in the morning, on the announcement that the March Interest on the United States 10-40s will be prepaid, on demand at the Treasury Office, without abatement. This notice, of itself, would have had little or no effect but for the simultaneous telegrams by Cable of a further rise in United States 5-20s abroad. Before 12 o'clock noon the sales were down to 118¼@118⅛. At that hour the Treasury Office offered to sell $1,000,000 to the highest bidders, (under seal,) and on opening the bids it was found that only $885,000 was wanted on any terms. This was another surprise to the market, especially as the Assistant Treasurer promptly accepted all the offers down to and including the lowest, 117.95 ₱ cent., as follows:

D. H. & M. Arnold & Co.		Leland, Bros. & Co.	
5,000	118.5-100	15,000	118.01
5,000	118.13	10,000	118.05
J. Molter.		Cunningham & Mead.	
10,000	118.01	5,000	118.21
10,000	118.01¼	Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.	
10,000	118.02	25,000	118.24
10,000	118.02½	25,000	118.13
10,000	118.03	25,000	118.09
10,000	118.03¼	25,000	118.03
10,000	118.04	Turner Bros.	
10,000	118.04½	10,000	118.31½
10,000	118.05	G. C. Magoune.	
10,000	118.05¼	50,000	118.31
A. Frank & Bro.		50,000	118.26
15,000	118.37½	Gibson, Beadleston & Co.	
15,000	118.25	25,000	118.25
10,000	118.12½	25,000	118.24
15,000	118	25,000	118.23
J. F. Underhill & Co.		50,000	118.20
50,000	118.05	W. T. Hatch & Son.	
50,000	118.10	40,000	118.02
50,000	118.15	Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	
25,000	118.26	10,000	118.05
25,000	118.27	10,000	117.95
Robinson, Cox & Co.			
50,000	118.21		
50,000	118.15	$885,000	

The subsequent Street sales were at 118¼@117⅞@117⅞@118 ₱ cent., the market continuing to show much weakness because of the higher prices for United States 5-20s abroad, and the indifferent demand for Foreign Exchange here. London was offered at 108⅝ ₱ cent., and Paris quoted f.5.18¾@f.5.18¼ to the dollar.

The additional decline in Gold was the more remarked upon to-day than it might otherwise have been because of the action of the popular House of Congress on Monday, demanding of the Committee on Banks and Currency an increase of $50,000,000 in the circulating paper medium. The Committee will, of course, report a Bill to this effect in a few days, and the strong probability is that in one shape or another the sum of fifty millions will be added either to the National Bank Note Circulation or to the Treasury Greenbacks. The increase is more likely to be in National Bank Notes. Some doubts are expressed as to the concurrence of the Senate, but we apprehend now, as we have believed for months past, that the South and West will secure this increase of Circulation, and with the assent of the most influential Administration element in both Houses of Congress. The measure received on Monday the approval in the House of no less than five members of the Committee of Ways and Means, including Mr. SCHENCK, the Chairman, and two other votes from the same Committee could no doubt have been had if needful to carry the Resolution of instruction. This fact, as we intimated on the assembling of Congress in December, points to an alliance or understanding between the great Tariff interest of the North and East and the advocates for a redistribution and moderate increase of Currency at the South and West. The Tariff will probably be left to stand substantially where it is at present, and where it has stood since June, 1864, with the additional Wool and Woolen duties of March, 1867. If the average duties are reduced at all it will be to a partial extent on Coffee and Tea, with a revision only of the Sugar duties, and a reduction on or transfer to the free list of other articles, perhaps, that do not come in competition with American Industry. If, upon the whole, the reduction should seem to be $20,000,000 as on the trade of 1869, it is doubtful whether, on the increased trade of 1871, the Customs will not prove larger by $20,000,000 than last year. But we repeat that it now seems very doubtful whether the Tariff will be disturbed at all at the present session.

Our private advices from Washington lead to the further conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury will get his Funding Bill through both Houses of Congress, and that by the 1st of May, or soon thereafter, the process of exchanging United States 5-20s, which have been subject to redemption by the Government at par in Gold since 1867, for the new 5 ₱ cents having twenty years to run, will have been commenced. The Secretary, we are apprised, has already offers from abroad which render the negotiation reasonably certain of success to the extent of $400,000,000.

To-day the Public Funds of the United States of 1881 touched the equivalent of par in Gold, and the 5-20s of 1862 were within 2¼@2½ ₱ cent. of the par of Gold here, and within 2 ₱ cent. of the par of Gold in London. The former sold here to-day at 118; the 5-20s of 1862 at 115¾, and the 1867s at 113¾@113⅞ ₱ cent.

In other Departments of the Stock Exchange the Southern State Bonds were firmer for Virginias and Missouris; steady for Tennessees, and lower again for the North Carolina new "special tax." The Railway Bonds are generally steady, with a fair amount of business doing both at the Exchange Board and through the private Bankers. The Railway Stocks opened weak in the forenoon, and the prevailing speculation was against most of the Western Roads, while New-York Central and New-Jersey Central were comparatively steady. The traffic returns from the Northwest Road, continue unfavorable. $24,000 loss on the third week in February, and the Stock of this line was especially depressed through most part of the day.

The market for Money keeps easy and general trade is looking fair in most departments of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise. The Spring demand from the South and Southwest and from some of the Western States promises well. The demand for Gold to pay Customs to-day amounted to nearly $800,000.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The 5-20s of 1867 were a fraction lower:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 23.

	Monday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	112⅝	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅝
American Gold Coin	118⅞	117⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	50½	49¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	24½	23
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅝	97⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	95⅝	95¼
Reading Railroad	98⅝	98
Chicago and Rock Island	120	120⅛
Northwestern Common	72⅝	72½
Northwestern Preferred	89½	89
Pacific Mail Company	42½	42¼
St. Paul Preferred	79	78⅞
St. Paul Common	65	64⅞
Lake Shore	88	88⅛
Erie	26⅞	28⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31
New-Jersey Central	103	104¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	117⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	113⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝	10-40 registered	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅛	10-40 coupon	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	114⅛	6s currency	111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	113⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	56⅛	Alabama 5s	60
Tenn. 6s, new bds	49⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Va. 6s, ex coup	62	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '75	101½
Va. 6s, new bds	65⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ c., '86	103
Ga. 6s	81	Ill. canal bds, '70	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	92	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100½
N. Car. 6s	45⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100½
N. Car., new bds	22⅛	Ill. war loan	100½
S. Car. 6s	87½	Ind. 5 ₱ c.	98
S. Car., new bds	81⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '73	98
S. Car., April & Oct.	84	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '78	95
Missouri 6s	91⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ c., '83	95
Mis'ri H. & St. Jo Iss.	91⅛	Mich. 7 ₱ c., '78	95
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	108⅛
Louisiana new bds	67	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n	108⅛
La. 6s, levee bds	71⅛	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	102
La. 8s, levee bds	79½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	110
California 7s	116⅛	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	110⅛
Connecticut 6s	99⅛	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, '74	104
Rhode Island 6s	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n	87	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d	93⅛
Erie 1st Ext.	99	Chic. & R. I. 1st	103⅛
Erie 1st ind.	99	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	93	Morris & Essex 2d	92⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	85	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. 1st	102⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	87	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	105	N. J. Cen. New B'ds	98
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102
Harlem 1st	103⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	95
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	121	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	93
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	111	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	100
Cen. Pac. Bonds	95⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	91⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70	110	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Alton & T. H. 1st	93⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds.	82⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	87	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	103⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	89⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.	90	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.d.	88
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts	106	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
Del., L. & W. 2d	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st	87
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	80⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	60
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs	75⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	82
Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F.	77	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	78
Gt. West. 1st, '68	105⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Chatham	165
Manhattan	140⅛	Bank of the Republic	116⅛
Merchants'	123	Bank of N. America	102⅛
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	105⅛
Union	131	Irving	116
America	146	Metropolitan	138
City	215	Citizens'	130
Phœnix	108	Grocers'	115
North River	98	East River	105
Tradesmen's	152	Nassau	108
Greenwich	215	Shoe & Leather	168
Mechan's' & Traders'	125	Corn Exchange	125
National	111⅛	Commonwealth	112⅛
Merchants' Exch	103	Imp. & Traders'	142
Leather Manufac'rs'	195	Park	165⅛
Seventh Ward	106	Central National	109⅛
State of New-York	106	Fourth National	102
Commerce	122	Ninth National	109
Ocean	86	Tenth National	106
Mercantile	115	Oriental	150⅞
American Exchange	113	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	113

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

General balance yesterday	$83,667,190 34
Gold receipts	953,000 00
Gold payments	53,820 92
Gold balance	76,736,673 03
Currency receipts	326,809 89
Currency payments	388,096 78
Currency balance	7,606,592 33
General balance	84,438,110 26
Customs	789,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 23.

Reported by Telegraph to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6's, Old	99½	99¾
City 6's, New	100¾	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	115	115⅛
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	98	98⅛
Lehigh Valley	54¼	54⅜
Catawissa Preferred	35¼	35½
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	44½	44⅝
Lehigh Navigation	32¼	32½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92¼	92¾

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 9th of February, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,371,040	Increase	£7,150
Public deposits	7,377,812	Increase	1,150,332
Other deposits	18,792,791	Decrease	2,308,119
Government securities	14,331,314	Increase	499,829
Other securities	18,371,578	Decrease	2,277,854
Notes unemployed	10,923,760	Increase	643,030

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,802,650, being a decrease of £487,770; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,651,438, showing an increase of £144,706 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,651,438	£18,408,540
Reserve	11,848,788	10,075,855
Notes in circulation	22,802,650	23,332,685
Rate of discount	3 per cent.	3 per cent.
Consols	92⅛	93
French Rentes	73f. 45c.	71f. 42c.

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of Feb. 10 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	Feb. 3. Francs.	Feb. 10. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,463,332,450	1,435,881,450
Bank notes to order	42,658,224	42,366,427
Treasury account	158,035,018	154,872,378
Current notes	311,892,864	313,021,594
Current branch banks	45,828,490	43,894,205
Dividends, payable	2,631,008	2,356,580
Discounts	2,388,044	2,707,281
Rediscounted	1,405,522	1,305,522
Sundries	10,741,068	7,727,524
Total	2,254,464,316	2,219,283,490
Cash in hand	1,212,189,850	1,213,844,003
Commercial bills overdue	323,172	111,428
Commercial bills not yet due	334,320,156	320,810,217
Commercial branch banks	318,470,024	289,751,279
Advances on bullion	14,364,200	11,478,600
Branch banks	1,630,000	1,823,800
French public securities	20,926,400	19,251,600
Branch banks	8,211,450	7,859,350
On railway shares, &c.	40,161,100	39,865,500
By the branch banks	32,774,250	32,451,050
On Credit Foncier	1,150,900	1,247,600
Branches	1,214,900	1,136,500
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,595,187	80,595,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,074,396	9,079,852
Expenses and management	224,124	264,911
Sundries	7,053,246	7,932,461
Total	2,254,464,216	2,219,283,490

Attention is called to the St. Paul City 6 ₱ cent. Bonds advertised by Messrs. LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, No. 18 William-street, at 75 ₱ cent. and interest.

It is understood that the Bank of England, with a view to assisting Messrs. BARNETTS & Co. in the recovery of the stolen notes mentioned in the advertisement of Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, have printed a new issue of notes of £1,000 each. The fresh issue is dated 1870, whereas the date of the notes for £1,000, up to this time, in circulation has been 1869. As the average time of circulation of a note of £1,000 is very brief, it is probable that the whole issue bearing date 1868 yet outstanding, will be presently returned to the bank, with the exception of the stolen notes, which will thus be easily detected.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ $25,000 SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE City of St. Paul.—Twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, 1st of April and 1st of October, at the Third National Bank in New-York. These Bonds are offered at 75 and interest. Full information will be given by LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, Bankers, No. 18 William-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	41	Naphtha, bbls.	202
Beeswax, pkgs.	7	Petroleum, ref, bbls.	805
Cotton, bales	8,052	Pork, bbls.	192
Cotton Seed Oil, bbls.	200	Beef, pkgs.	1,934
Copper, bbls.	14	Cutmeats, pkgs.	2,005
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	340	Lard, pkgs.	1,331
Eggs, bbls.	1,749	Lard, kegs.	350
Flour, bbls.	8,741	Stearine, pkgs.	140
Cornmeal, bbls.	1,900	Butter, pkgs.	3,896
Cornmeal, bags.	5,784	Cheese, bxs.	885
Oatmeal, bbls.	200	Dressed Hogs, No.	723
Wheat, bushels	9,120	Oil, Lard, bbls.	50
Corn, bushels	10,240	Oil Cake, pkgs.	158
Malt, bushels	1,438	Marrow, pkgs.	126
Oats, bushels	11,430	Moss, bales	22
Beans, bushels	621	Peanuts, bags	1,151
Peas, bushels	200	Molasses, hhds.	50
Hemp, bales	36	Rice, pkgs.	235
Hops, bales	352	Sugar, hhds.	111
Hides, No.	508	Starch, bales	2,375
Hides, bundles	534	Sumac, bags	72
Leather, sides	14,411	Tobacco, hhds.	102
Crude Turp., bbls.	95	Tobacco, bxs. and tcs.	315
Spirits Turp., bbls.	666	Whisky, bbls.	961
Tar, bbls.	200	Wool, bales	596
Resin, bbls.	7,623		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—277,638 lbs. Bacon, 680 bales Cotton, 76 bales Furs, 59,940 lbs. Cheese, 333 pkgs. Tobacco, 9 cases Cotton, 69 cases Rubber, 8 pkgs. Leather, 221,143 lbs. Lard, 4 cases Fruits.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—7 bales Wool, 75,923 lbs. Bacon, 15 bbls. Spelter Skimmings, 2,700 bales Cotton, 14 bags Cotton, 461 tierces Beef, 11,304 bushels Wheat, 57 pkgs. Furs, 50 bbls. Lard Oil, 17,000 lbs. Cheese, 3,350 lbs. Lard, 296 bales Hops, 3,450 lbs. Hams, 14 boxes Clocks, 60,926 lbs. Tallow.

By the steamer *City of Cork*, for Liverpool—96,341 lbs. Bacon, 277 bbls. Pork, 279,451 lbs. Lard, 259 bales Cotton, 166 boxes Shoulders.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—504 bbls. Resin, 20 hhds. Quercitron Bark, 18,100 bushels Wheat, 2,750 bbls. Flour, 29,120 lbs. Tallow, 400 bbls. Apples, 250 bbls. Pork, 19,800 lbs. Bacon, 9,560 lbs. Hams, 161 bbls. Fish Roes.

By the brig *Fanny Fothergill* for Gibraltar, 63,480 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Elena*, for Bremen, 1,204 bales Cotton, 2,328 bbls. Resin, 6,000 Staves, 214 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the steamer *Hammonia* for Hamburg.—12 casks Feathers, 150 pkgs. Beef, 50 casks Oil, 2,750 boxes Extract, 82 cases Sewing Machines, 45 hhds. Tobacco, 2,735 bales Tobacco, 170 bales Cotton, 8 bbls. Fruit, 9 cases Essence Oil, 10 pkgs. Drugs, 4 cases Straw Hats, 32 bales Snake Root, 1,800 bbls. Resin, 167,170 lbs. Tallow, 43,667 lbs. Lard, 1,104 bushels Corn, 1 case Chromos, 50 boxes Spermaceti, 2 cases Agricultural Implements, 1,253 lbs. Beeswax, 25 bbls. Maizena, 67 bundles Nail Rods.

By the bark *Apenrade*, for Sydney, N. S. W.—2 casks Shooks, 2 bdls. Hoops, 12 pkgs. Headings, 332 cases Drugs, 703 cases. Hardware, 628 cases Woodenware, 100 cases Oysters, 387 cases Clocks, 4,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 34 cases Oil Stones, 203 bbls. Resin, 2 cases Skirts, 5 cases Sewing Machines, 125 pkgs. Apples, 385 cases Chairs.

By the ship *Corsica*, for Melbourne—800 boxes Maizena, 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Oysters, 50 cases Salmon, 2 cases Enamelled Leather, 5 cases Spokes, 736 cases Drugs, 835 bbls. Resin, 1,053 pieces Lumber, 392,913 feet Lumber, 23,159 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 5 cases Sewing Machines, 37 cases Carriages, 50 cases Handles, 8 cases Screws, 8,500 cases Kerosene, 25 cases Brooms, 23 cases Clocks, 22 cases Shovels, 22 cases Picks, 200 cases Clothes Pins, 8 cases Hatchets, 7 cases Nails, 2 cases Rollers.

ASHES—Have been in demand and firm at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton to-day 80,000 tons were disposed of at a shade easier prices, including 26,000 tons Stove at from $4 67½@$4 87½; 12,000 tons Grate at from $4 05@$4 20; 10,000 tons Egg at from $4 17½@$4 22½; 12,000 tons Steamboat at $4 02½@$4 17½; 8,000 tons Lump at $4 05@$4 15, and 12,000 tons Chestnut at $3 92½@$4 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active and quoted firm; 6,804 bags changed hands on private terms, including 4,400 bags by the *Edina*, 1,500 bags by the *Rakaia* and 904 bags by the *Soanen*. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 19,519 bags; sales, 13,213 bags; stock in first hands, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 50,090 bags here, and 81,508 bags at all the distributing ports. We quote: Java at 20c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16½c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb. Cargo prices of Rio have been quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9½c.@9¾c.; Fair cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; Good cargoes, 11c.@11½c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12½c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days' credit.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

At New-Orleans, bags	8,000
At Mobile, bags	3,000
At Savannah, bags	2,000
At Baltimore, bags	18,418
At New-York, bags	50,090
Grand total, bags	81,508

COTTON—Has been sold freely at the ruling figures, which have favored buyers, under quite liberal offerings. The receipts, since Monday, have been 8,052 bales; sales 5,425 bales for immediate delivery, including 4,210 bales to shippers, 899 bales to spinners, 116 bales to speculators and 200 bales in transit. Also, 3,900 bales forward delivery, including 550 bales basis Low Middling, for February, at 23c.; 450 do., March, 23c.@23¼c.; 1,900 do., April, 23¼c.@23½c.; 200 do., May, 23⅝c.; 300 do., June, 23⅝c.@23¾c.; 500 do., free on board at Galveston, on private terms.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21¼	21⅛	21¾
Good Ordinary	22	22¼	22⅜	22¾
Low Middling	23⅛	23⅜	23⅝	23⅞
Middling	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
Good Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,556
Receipts last week	13,977
Receipts the preceding week	20,228
Receipts since Sept. 1	471,443
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	5,036
Exports since Sept. 1	206,052
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	76,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—A little more steadiness has been noted in low grades of State and Western Flour, the offerings of which have been light, while there has been rather more call for them, chiefly from export buyers. Other grades have been quiet at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,450 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 70@$5 10; very inferior to Good Extra State at $5 20@$5 45, chiefly at $5 25, delivered; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 45@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 60 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 70@$5 10
Extra State	5 20@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 15@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 20@ 5 60
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 20@ 6 20
Extra Genesee	6 18@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in good demand at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good ordinary, and $6 15@$9 75 for good ordinary to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been more sought after, and quoted firmer at $4 20@$5 10 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Cornmeal has been inactive at about $4 35@$4 50 for Western, $4 35@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at from $2@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention and has been quoted off in price 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 41,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 25@$1 30, chiefly prime Amber at $1 30, delivered; a small lot of extra choice Amber Michigan at $1 40; No. 1 Spring at $1 23 for part of a load, delivered; No. 2 Spring, $1 14@$1 19; inferior Spring, part at $1 05; White Genesee at $1 55@$1 68; Amber State at $1 30; Amber Jersey at $1 27 ₱ bushel. There has been a livelier inquiry for Corn, both old and new, at improved prices; sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at $1 02@$1 05, for Old Western, in store and delivered; 83c.@93c. for New do.; 98c.@$1 03 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 02@$105 for White Western and Southern; 75c.@82½c. for unsound Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in light demand at 80c.@90c. for Jersey and Western; 87½c.@92½c. for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate request at unaltered prices; sales 35,500 bushels, including Canada West, at $1 10@$1 15 for fair to prime; two-rowed State at 88c.@90c., ₱ bushel. Barley Malt is in moderate demand, at 92c.@$1 25 ₱ bushel; sales, 9,300 bushels. A more active demand has been reported for desirable lots of Oats, both in store and afloat, and, with reduced offerings, prices have advanced, the market closing quite buoyantly. The inquiry has been partly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last, of 63,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@58c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, the latter rate for choice; 62c.@63c. for car lots of Ohio; 61½c.@64c. for State, from track, and delivered chiefly at 63½c. for prime delivered; 61c.@62c. for Pennsylvania; 55c.@59c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 11,304 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 2,750 bbls. Flour, and 18,100 bushels Wheat for Glasgow; and 1,104 bushels Corn for Hamburg.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and quoted firm, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 16c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 352 bales; exports, 296 bales.

MOLASSES—The demand has been limited, and prices have been more or less nominal. We quote: Old Crop Porto Rico at 40c @55c.; Old and New Cuba at 26c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@78c., ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	....
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	33c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	....	40c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	50c. @65c.
English Islands	....	30c. @50c.
New-Orleans	....	60c. @78c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been fairly active on the basis of $2 20@$2 25, chiefly $2 20, for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 7,623 bbls.; sales, 4,850 bbls., mainly Strained at $2 20 ₱ 280 lbs.; exports, 5,670 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noted. Spirits Turpentine has been in light request within our previous range; receipts, 666 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46½c.@48½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Resin, $2 20@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White. Tar, $2 37½@$2 87½. Pitch, $2 50@$2 65 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been more liberal for both early and forward delivery, and prices have been quoted weak, particularly for Refined, on a comparatively moderate inquiry. The decline in gold operates against free export purchases. There has been some speculative demand noted on the basis of the ruling figures. Crude Oil has been in moderate request on the basis of 16c. in bulk, 20¾c.@21c. in shipping order here, and 21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; at Philadelphia 570 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been offered more freely, and has been quoted cheaper, yet has not met with a very ready sale. The reported transactions here embrace 3,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 29c.@29¼c., closing at 29c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, February deliveries, at 28¾c.@28¼c. ₱ gallon. Some other negotiations were completed, but particulars were kept private. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been 805 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,140 bbls. The export clearances have been 63,480 gallons for Gibraltar. Refined Oil in cases has been in moderately active demand at from 35½c.@37c. ₱ gallon; sales 4,650 cases. The export clearances were 6,000 cases for Melbourne, and 4,500 cases for Sydney. Naphtha has been more active, but quoted lower, at from 10c.@10½c., in barrels, and 15½c.@16c., in case, ₱ gallon. Sales were made of 5,000 bbls., for early delivery, at 10c. ₱ gallon. The receipts were 202 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite moderately sought after at drooping figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $26 68¾@$27, chiefly at $26 75 for New Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $30 for Clear; $23 50 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,000 bbls. New Mess, including seller February at $26 68¾@$26 75; seller March, on private terms, and seller April at $26 75 ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in rather better request and quoted firmer at 11¼c.@11¾c. for Western, and 12¼c.@13c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats have been more inquired for and quoted steady, sales have been confined to 215 pkgs. at 10¼c.@11¼c. for Shoulders, and 13¼c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in light supply and demand, at essentially unaltered figures; sales equal to 130 boxes, including Cumberland at 13¼c.; Short Rib at 14½c., and Long Clear at 14¼c.@15c., ₱ lb. Lard has been offered more freely at a shade easier prices, leading to more active dealings; sales have been reported since our last of 1,200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at from 14¼c.@16½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 15c.@15¼c. for City, and 15¼c.@15⅝c. for fair to prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 2,250 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller February, at 15¼c.@15⅛c., closing at 15¼c.; March at 15⅜c.; April at 15¼c., ₱ lb. Beef has been in rather more request at former rates; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $12@$17 for Extra Mess, and $4@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales 50 tierces. Beef Hams are in moderate request at from $28@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 145 bbls. Butter has been more sought and quoted steadier, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 3,896 pkgs. Cheese continues in moderate request at from 5c.@18½c., as the extreme, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 885 boxes.

SUGARS—A moderately active business has been transacted in raw at about steady rates. Sales, 1,476 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9½c.@10¼c., and 2,916 boxes Havanas at from 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to very good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9¾c.@10¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10½c.@10¾c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, ranging from 12c.@14c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 153,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¾c.@10⅛c., the latter for prime for export; also 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¼c.@15¼c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand at unaltered rates; sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at 98½c.@99c., chiefly at 99c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 961 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more inquiry for room at about previous rates. For Liverpool there were taken 3,150 bales Cotton at 5-32d.@3-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, on private terms; 800 boxes Bacon at 20s.; 450 tierces Lard at 20s., and 125 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London, 23,000 bushels Wheat on steamer's account. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Market this morning there was a fair show of good Cattle, that is, in the different lots ranging from fair to good the largest proportion was good. Some lots ran on to a prime top, but this top was always small. Trade was brisk for horned Cattle and fair for Milch Cows. Sheep and Veals were few in number and poor in quality. We subjoin a list of prices: Prime Bullocks, 17½c. ₱ lb.; first quality, 16½c.@17c. ₱ lb.; second quality, 15½c.@16c. ₱ lb.; third quality, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb. Some poor coarse Cattle went as low as 13c. ₱ lb. Highest price quoted, 17½c. ₱ lb.; lowest price quoted, 13c. ₱ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

H. WESTHEIMER sold for self 98 Canadas, prime Steers, at 17½c. ₱ lb. for top, and at 16c. the balance, average weight 7¾ cwt. S. ULERY sold for ROEBUCK & COFFMAN, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb., average weight 7¾ cwt.; for C. MCCONNELL 60 Ohios, from fair to prime, from 15½c.@17c. ₱ lb., small top on this lot, average weight 7¾ cwt. P. F. CAREY sold for W. WINNIE 80 Ohios, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. WHEELER sold for J. MASS 75 Ohios, from fair to good, from 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; a small prime top went on this lot at 17c. ₱ lb., average weight 8 cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 81 Illinois nice, tidy Cattle from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; also 34 Illinois light Cattle at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. MINT & BURCHARD sold for EASTMAN & BURCHARD 54 Illinois, from common to good, from 14½c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, for HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 32 Illinois, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; again for ROGERS & BURMASTER, 68 Canadas, coarse lot, at 14c. ₱ lb., live weight 11 cwt. 25 lbs.; BRIGHT & FOGAN sold for W. BARBER & CO. 51 Canadas, mixed lot common cattle, at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for same, 70 chiefly Canadas mixed lot bull steers and heifers, ranging from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 198 sheep, weight 18,905 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 20 sheep, weight 1,625 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 10 sheep, weight 820 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 79 sheep, weight 8,495 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 38 sheep at $6 50 ₱ head; 34 sheep at $4 50 per head; 124 sheep, weight 11,570 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 15 sheep at 30s. ₱ head; 6 sheep at $4 ₱ head; 90 sheep, weight 7,670 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 199 sheep, weight 15,370 lbs., at $6 18 per head; 198 sheep, weight 16,905 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 110 sheep, weight 9,220 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 183 sheep, weight 4,440 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 31 sheep, weight 2,615 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. J. KIRBY sold 80 State sheep, weight 5,730 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 147 sheep, weight 10,880 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 102 Sheep, weight 8,430 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 136 Sheep, weight 10,440 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 211 Sheep, weight 17,310 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 85 Sheep, weight 7,100 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 37 Sheep, weight 2,870 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 154 State Sheep, weight 15,970 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 48 Sheep, weight 3,699 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 29 Sheep, weight 13,050 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 204 Sheep, weight 16,690 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 15,810 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 174 Sheep, weight 13,520 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 234 Sheep, weight 17,525 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,080 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 130 lbs., at 12½c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No fresh sales this day. ASHBURY & LERCH'S weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Feb. 19, 1870, 1,140 Sheep; average price ₱ head, $5 33. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM'S weekly report of Sheep sold for week ending Feb. 23, 1870, 3,130 sheep; average weight ₱ head, 81⅛ lbs.; prices ranging from 5c. to 7¼c. ₱ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

Hogs sold from 9½c. to 10½c. ₱ lb., both Ohios and Indianas. Two fresh car loads arrived, four fresh car loads on the road behind time. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for week ending Feb. 21, 1870, 2,557 head of Horned Cattle, 32 Cows, 410 Veals, 383 Sheep; gross arrivals for yesterday and to-day, 1,464 head of Horned Cattle, 12 Veals, 2 Cows, per Hudson River Railroad, and 45 head Horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 231 Veals, 102 Sheep, per Harlem Railroad.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 13th-st.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, &c. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Miss Moore and Miss Germon.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FRENCH SPY and PEEP O'DAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—LALLA ROOKH. Evening—FAUST. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

BIJOU THEATRE.
No. 748 Broadway.
FEATS OF MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN. By Mr. Hartz.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ANNUAL MASQUERADE BALL OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d-st., corner of 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Mme. Lanari, Miss J. E. Hall, Miss Markstein, Messrs. Hill and Beckwith.

APOLLO HALL.
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prince of WALES was yesterday examined as a witness in the Mordaunt divorce suit, and testified that "there never had been any improper or criminal intention between himself and Lady MORDAUNT." The declaration was received with cheers by the spectators.... A Paris dispatch says that Don CARLOS was arrested at Lyons while traveling in the South of France in violation of one of the conditions of his permission to remain in France. He was escorted to the Swiss frontier. Before his arrest, it is said, he had met the Duke of MODENA and made arrangements for another rising in Spain....The unemployed work people of Madrid are demanding work from the Minister of Public Works, appearing *en masse* daily before his offices....The Miguelistas at Magados, Portugal, have been dispersed, and twenty-seven of them taken prisoners....A decree has been published in Rome ordering public sessions of the Council every ten days, with the object, it is said, of "hastening" discussions.... A Vienna dispatch says Austria, if France cooperates, will propose a convocation of Catholic Powers to oppose Papal pretensions....The treaty of commerce between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified....It is said France has addressed a note to Prussia on the subject of the treaty of Prague....WASHINGTON'S birthday was observed in Vienna by a banquet given by the American Minister, at which Baron von BEUST, the Austrian Prime Minister, made a speech in English. A reception was held on the 22d, at the residence of the American Minister in Paris. ....Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME died yesterday in St. Petersburg, after an illness of four days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday petitions for woman's suffrage were presented by Messrs. POMEROY and ANTHONY. The bill establishing a territorial form of government in Alaska was reported from Committee. A resolution was offered by Mr. SPENCER looking to the abolition of the military school at West Point and the naval school at Annapolis. A message of the President vetoing the bill for the extension of the White pistol patent, was discussed at some length, and the bill finally laid aside. The credentials of H. R. REVELS, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, were presented by Mr. WILSON, and a long debate ensued upon the question of their regularity. The paper was finally received, and a discussion then took place upon the reference to Committee. Pending the debate and without deciding the question the Senate, at 5 P. M., adjourned.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the journal, the intelligence of the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME was received, and Mr. BANKS made a brief speech in allusion to the unexpected event. Four of the members elect from Mississippi took the oaths of office. Several bills and resolutions were introduced and petitions presented, after which the bill for the punishment of polygamy in Utah was again taken up, and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriations until 2 P. M., at which time the case of Mr. WHITTEMORE, charged with selling cadetships, was taken up, in accordance with the resolution of Monday. Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, appeared as his counsel, and urged a postponement until the final report of the Committee. A number of points of order were raised, and a long discussion ensued. A resolution, offered by Mr. POLAND, to postpone action, was rejected by a vote of 38 to 155; and then, after some further discussion, and a request of WHITTEMORE himself, final action was deferred until to-day. At 5 P. M., the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The State Legislature held short sessions of both branches last night, but there was little business done. Among the bills introduced was one to reorganize the Erie Railroad Company.

General AMES, Senator elect from Mississippi, has resigned his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States Army.

One thousand unstamped barrels of whisky were seized yesterday in Buffalo.

A dispatch was recently received by the Lieutenant-Governor of Newfoundland from the British Colonial Secretary informing him of the intention to withdraw all the troops in the colony, and leave it to the protection of the Dominion of Canada, should it join the Confederation.

A desperate fight occurred in January last between bands of Sioux and Crow Indians, numbering about 300, on the Yellow Stone River. All the Crows engaged were killed in hand to hand fights. The Sioux lost seventeen.

The President yesterday signed the bill to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress. Four Representatives were sworn in, two of whom had been officers in the Union army and two in the rebel service. General BARRY, the Representative elect from the Third District, is absent in consequence of wounds received in an affray during the canvass.

LOCAL.

The Common Council will tender Hon. WM. H. SEWARD a banquet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The day has not yet been decided on, as it is not yet known when Mr. SEWARD will arrive here.

More testimony was taken by United States Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, in the whisky case in which MARTIN R. COOK, a wholesale liquor dealer, and E. B. FARRINGTON, an ex-gauger, are held as defendants on complaint of Collector BAILEY.

Professor GEORGE BATCHELOR read a paper before the New-York Liberal Club last evening, showing the necessity of teaching the German, French and Spanish languages as a part of our public school education.

A motion was yesterday before the Superior Court to vacate the order of arrest against BARR, the defendant in what is known as the Van Sann case, but the hearing was adjourned until Monday next.

The case of WILLIAM M. FLEISS, a wholesale liquor dealer, was before United States Commissioner OSBORNE yesterday, but the books belonging to the defendant not being produced by Collector BAILEY, it went over until to-day.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT yesterday, a juror named JAMES MCCANN was charged with being influenced in behalf of a prisoner in a robbery case, by statements made to him personally by some of the prisoner's friends.

DAVID GREGG, Jr., was installed yesterday as pastor of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church of this City. A new congregation was also organized, which will worship for the present at the Harvard Rooms, corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street.

JOHN REYNOLDS, the murderer of TOWNSEND, was yesterday sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM to be hanged on the 8th of April next. He received the announcement with apparent unconcern.

The Police in Brooklyn are on the lookout for a man called GUY ALLEN, who is accused of stabbing one of his friends named BLACKERT, in a liquor saloon situated in Union-avenue, Greenpoint, on Monday evening.

Dr. CARNOCHAN and Dr. SWINBURNE, with the new and old Quarantine Commissioners, and the members of the Legislature, visited West Bank yesterday, examining the new works, with a view of asking State aid in completing them.

Our Revenue Laws—The True Basis of Reform.

The population of the United States increases at a rate exceeding 1,000,000 annually—the annual rate of such increase being fully three per centum. The increase of our productive capacity, from the progress of our railroads in opening up to markets every portion of the wide domain, and from that made in the mechanic arts, which in all departments of industry are constantly substituting contrivances which either abridge or wholly supersede manual labor, is in tenfold greater ratio. If, therefore, the taxes of to-day suffice for the wants of government, those of to-morrow, upon a similar basis, will certainly be in excess of those wants. Such is the strength of our situation that the duty imposed upon the statesman and legislator is not to contrive new taxes or an increase of them, but a reduction, both in number and amount. Nor do we, upon this hypothesis, impair in any degree our public credit, as we may largely decrease the rate of taxation without diminishing the amount of revenue collected.

It would be easy to reduce this general proposition to a mathematical formula. At the present time our population equals 39,000,000. In 1880 it will equal 52,000,000. If we estimate the value of our products to equal $300 per head at the present time, we may safely increase such value to $450 per head at the close of the present decade. At the former rate, the value of our products the present year will be $11,700,000,000; in 1880, at the assumed rate of increase, it will be $23,400,000,000, or twice greater. Now, such an estimated rate of increase, enormous as it is, will not exceed that of the last two decades. We are not likely in the future to proceed at a slower rate than in the past. But we may abate something of our estimates without impairing in any degree the force of the illustration. We may therefore safely set about a reduction in the rates of taxation, even if we do not propose any reduction in the amount of revenues to be collected. But may we not largely reduce the amount? The public revenues the present year are likely to exceed by $100,000,000 the current expenditures of the Government, including the interest on the public debt. We may set apart $50,000,000 annually, to the payment of the principal of this debt, and still take off $50,000,000 of taxes from some of our industries or articles of consumption. The questions to be considered, consequently, are—Upon what rules or principles shall we proceed in making such reduction; and what articles or processes can we relieve from taxation, with the least injury to the revenue and with the greatest advantage to the general welfare?

It is an axiom in raising a revenue that taxes should be levied upon results rather than upon processes—upon articles fitted for consumption, rather than upon the ingredients of which they are composed. We should not tax a process, because such process may not turn out to profit; and we should by no means discourage industry and enterprise. We should not tax the steam or the water that turns the wheel, but the product that results. We should not tax the tools which the farmer or mechanic uses, nor the materials of which they are composed. We should not levy a tax upon the construction of a railway, as it is shown that such a work adds five times its cost to the aggregate value of the property of the community through which it runs. A tax levied upon its results will produce five times as much, in a single year as one, no matter how onerous, levied upon the materials that went into its construction.

In levying taxes, then, we should lighten the burdens upon all processes, and all articles that lie at the basis of our industries. The chief of these articles are coal, iron and steel. Coal is the great source of power, not only in the mechanic arts but in commerce. In such ratio as we tax it do we interfere injuriously with production and distribution, so that while we gain one dollar from the tax we may lose a hundred in the results that are defeated thereby. We have only to refer to the experience of the past year to see how enormous were the losses resulting from the monopoly of the supply of coal possessed by a comparatively small district and few persons. The price of the article was run up to twice its cost. The excess of price was a tax which our Revenue laws allowed a small portion of the community to levy upon the whole nation, without any compensating advantages in return.

It is with iron and steel as with coal. They are always a means to an end—seldom or never an end in themselves. They are then the tools and instruments of industry. We should not tax the plow nor the reaper of the farmer, but his well-filled granaries; we should not tax the spindles or looms of the manufacturers; we should not tax the materials that enter into the construction of ships. We have a most pregnant illustration of the effects of such taxation. It is notorious that ships can be built by our commercial rivals at one-third less cost than by ourselves. A decayed and decaying commerce is the result—a commerce which we are seeking to restore by expedients as false as was the policy that destroyed it. The true way to restore it is to relieve it of all burdens but cost. If it will not thrive under such a *régime*, we can then turn our industry in other directions.

In every system of taxation processes should wholly be free. Coal should be free, from economic as well as humanitarian considerations. Duties upon coal, iron, steel, wool and lumber—in fact, upon all articles that form the basis of our industries—should be only incidentally protective. The requirements of the revenue are a guarantee that even incidental protection will be ample for the legitimate purposes of the interests involved. No domestic interest will be likely to suffer under any rate we may adopt, as our necessities will compel us for a long time to tax heavily all articles entering into general consumption. But upon many varieties of those named we are paying nearly cent. per cent. upon their cost. Such rates we can largely reduce, without injury to any domestic interests, with an increase of revenue, and to the great advantage of every department of industry. Taxes on imports should be levied as far as possible upon articles which, when received, are fitted for immediate consumption. No taxes that can be levied will oppress so little as these. They are levied upon articles at their highest value, and consequently produce a large revenue. They do not injuriously interfere with domestic industry. They are easily and cheaply collected, and involve few opportunities for fraud. They are generally paid for in small sums, and out of accumulated earnings, and consequently are never felt to be oppressive. In levying taxes upon such articles it is something that we have the experience of other nations, certainly as wise as ourselves in these matters, as our guide.

Such, it appears to us, are the views which should control us in dealing with our present Revenue laws. We have now a revenue in excess of our wants. We are adding a million yearly to the number of our taxpayers. These are increasing in much more rapid ratio their ability to produce and consume. We can therefore greatly relieve the burdens of taxation without reducing the revenues. But we can largely reduce them at the same time that we can provide for their more equitable adjustment. In the emergency of the war we taxed indiscriminately and without wisdom. The proposition for a large increase at the present time, and in the same direction as the past, is utterly absurd and preposterous. It is made in the interests of cliques and monopolies, who find their chief employment and support, not in patient and economic industry, but in excessive prices, to be secured to them by legislation at Washington. But the day for such things is past. The people are now coming in for their share of attention. They have borne patiently their burdens, and demanded no measures of relief till the position of the Government and of its credit were fully assured. They now demand that these taxes shall be adapted to a reduced scale of expenditures, including the annual payment of an installment of the public debt, and that they be so distributed as not to discriminate in favor of one class to the injury of another—that they shall be no longer oppressive to our industries, nor costly nor burdensome in their collection.

Reorganizing the Local Government.

Up to this time the quarrel in the Legislature over the reorganization of the local Government of the City of New-York has been confined to the factions of the Democratic Party. The leaders of the ballot-box stuffers and repeating gangs have monopolized the subject of municipal government, and our citizens,—those who earn the money which pays the taxes that keep these gentlemen in affluent circumstances,—have looked on at the fight with considerable amusement. It seems never to have entered the heads of the Democratic Senators and Assemblymen, who are so coolly proceeding to "abolish" the Commissions, to "abolish" the Excise law, and to "reorganize" the City Government, that the citizens who pay the taxes, the respectable workers of our community, have something to say about this "abolishing" and "reorganizing"—that they do not recognize Mr. GENET nor Mr. NORTON, nor any of the ward politicians, as their representatives or leaders,—that our citizens are rather of the opinion that the struggles and rebellions and manœuvres of these gentlemen are not intended so much to benefit the City as to benefit themselves,—and that no good for our people can come from the identical ward leaders who "carry" their districts so successfully at every election.

The address which we publish to-day from the Citizens' Association to the Legislature, shows that before any of this "abolishing" and "reorganizing" is attempted, a long and bitter contest will be waged by a third party, the taxpayers of New-York, by their agents, the Citizens' Association. The first demand made by this power is one that will strike at the very heart of the gallant Democrats who are assuming sovereign sway in the Legislature. It is an election law to prevent frauds upon the ballot! This is demanded as an indispensable condition before any intermeddling with the present condition of our City Government. After such a reform is effected, then amend the charter and welcome.

We confess we are sorry for our Democratic reorganizers of the Legislature. It is too hard to ask them to give a proof of their honesty before they are trusted with our Police, our Health and our Fire Departments. Why, where would they have been now, if we had had pure elections? Cut off their repeaters and fraudulent voters, and where will they be at the next election? But, nevertheless, the demand is just and must be acceded to. The Citizens' Association has struck the key-note which we have always urged as the very foundation of harmony in our City Administration: First, pure elections, and then reorganization. Protect the ballot before you are trusted with the money bags of the City, gentlemen Senators. Let us know that "one vote shall count one, and no man's vote count more than one," and we will allow our local rulers to have the powers we have taken from them. Dismiss your hired gang of repeaters, withdraw your subsidies from the corner liquor shops, send your thieves to jail, hang your murderers, and the people will trust you,—not before.

The Death of Burlingame.

It is sad enough to feel that a great statesmen lies dead in the foreign capital of Russia. What an evidence of the vanity of human wishes in the spectacle of this splendid Embassy, representing the oldest and most populous Government of the world—entering upon the hospitalities of welcoming Russia, only to find its illustrious chief stricken with death! It was from Russia that ANSON BURLINGAME expected his warmest welcome. England with its harsh traditions, its sympathy with reaction, its remembrance of opium wars, and the stern policy of PALMERSTON, he feared would be hostile. The NAPOLEON of France was the NAPOLEON whose soldiers had pillaged the Summer palace and carried desolation into Pekin, and his colleagues could scarcely be expected to greet with enthusiasm the ruler who had brought disaster upon the sacred Emperor. Russia had always been the friend of liberal China. The interests of the Autocrat were nearly allied with those of their Emperor.

ANSON BURLINGAME was still a young man. He seemed to have many years of usefulness before him,—as he was not yet 50 years of age. Those who looked upon his lusty frame, vigorous and comely and gentle, with all the graces of manly pride, and full of strenuous energy and helpfulness,—with his massive fertile brain,—his genial, winning, enthusiastic temperament.—his hearty, frank, genuine nature,—almost boyish in its elasticity,—his capacity for work which, when excited, was beyond that generally given to man,—felt that he was but at the outset of a career which would rank him with the statesmen of the world, and open the way to the highest honors of the Republic. He died the Minister of a foreign Power. He was its self-denying, patient and resolute servant. He loved China as fondly as though the blood of the Mongolian ran in his veins. He was proud of the country he served, and of the mission to which he had been assigned. We, however, prefer to remember him as our brother and friend. And now that he comes back to us, not as the triumphant Ambassador of a cause which was dear to America and humanity, but cold and dead, to rest forever in the land he loved so well, we shall receive him as a son worthy of the highest honor—one who did his work well, and whose death, considering our relations with China, must be regarded as a calamity to America and mankind.

Mr. BURLINGAME came into public life in the exciting days of FREMONT and BUCHANAN. A son of New-York, he had spent his early days in the Western countries, and learned his first lessons of diplomacy in dealing with the Indian tribes. In this romantic school his character was formed. It combined the culture and finish of the East with the liberality,—the manliness,—the natural heartiness of the West. In common with LINCOLN and DOUGLAS and CORWIN,—he exhibited a rare fund of wit and eloquence and humor. He was insensible to fear. When a South Carolina fire-eater struck down a Senator of Massachusetts he denounced him as a coward and a ruffian. When he was called to account he replied that he would go to Canada and fight his opponent with rifles. We all remember—for this was but fourteen years ago—what a profound sensation his plucky defiance created. We had seen so much of the gasconading South,—we had suffered so many humiliations from the unresisted violence of Southern men,—we were so weary with yielding, dough-faced representatives, that the spectacle of one man,—and he a Congressman from placid, patient, unresisting, God-fearing New-England,—willing to go down into the dueling ground and meet the gasconading Southerner, quite won the national heart, especially the young men. This one act made ANSON BURLINGAME the most popular man in the Republican Party, and in that great Fremont campaign he carried us away by storm. Well, since then, we have had enough of rifles and war—quite enough for many a century, we trust—and whatever differences may come again, the question of courage will never be mooted between the men whose fathers and brothers fought in the slopes of Gettysburg.

It was the impetuous sympathy of the young statesman with Sardinia, as expressed in a speech bitterly censuring the tyranny of Austria, that led to his being removed from the Austrian mission. The news came to him at Paris, when on his way to the Vienna Court. It was a sore disappointment, for his heart yearned for the cultivated, bright and venerable capital of Lower Germany. Still, it was not so ordained and with reluctant footsteps he passed on to his duty at the other end of the world. How wonderfully God rules the destinies of all of us, and how all life shows that the disappointments of to-day are frequently the opportunities and blessings of to-morrow! So it proved to ANSON BURLINGAME. He was of all men fitted for the mission to China. He was young, liberal, brave, in active sympathy with free institutions, quick to learn and help; and when he came to see the mysterious, far-removed China, with its strange customs and traditions, its influence upon mankind, the ripeness of its civilization, its proud and honorable past, its opportunities for the future, what it had been in the early world, what it might be even in a world under the sway of the coarser and sterner Celts and Scythians and Gauls and Saxons, he became its enthusiastic friend. He saw a future for China, and one which had never appeared to its patient, taciturn and self-contained rulers. He saw that China, by reason of emigration and our hungry Pacific shores, was more closely allied to that of the United States than to any other nation; and as our Minister, he aimed to unite the two countries in the bonds of common sympathy and appreciation. In this work he had the aid of that great Englishman, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE. We had been fortunate in having had such Ministers as CALEB CUSHING and WILLIAM B. REED, and the work they began he carried to the end. BRUCE and BURLINGAME gave success to the polity that meant justice to China and the world. They did not believe in force and brutality. They could not see how so keen and active a people should be treated as barbarians, when they were, in fact, almost as far advanced in the arts and sciences, the practice of moral law and the principles of universal education, as any nation in Europe. True, they were men of peace, and rather wedded to narrowing forms and customs, and not fitted to cope with the strenuous and exacting nations of the West. This was no reason why they should be robbed and dishonored and remanded to the mercy of sordid tradesmen and adventurers.

So it came to pass that as the Minister of this policy ANSON BURLINGAME so won the affections of these strange people, that when his work was done as the Ambassador of America, China implored him to go over the world and do a still greater work for her. From the United States he received the welcome due to a distinguished son and the Ambassador of a distinguished people. We know how proud and happy he felt at the reception of his Embassy. He came in trepidation and left in triumph, for he loved his work and was happy in its fulfillment. The evening before he sailed for England he sat up far into the morning with one or two of his personal friends, and spoke of the future that he saw before China and the United States with rapturous enthusiasm, and of the mission in Europe with hope, but not without concern. He expected no such welcome as he had received at home until he reached St. Petersburg, and he would be impatient until he reached the Court of the Czar. How little we felt that the consummation of that wish would be to him the end and the beginning of all things.

The death of Mr. BURLINGAME is a calamity that we can only faintly measure. We revert to the man as we knew him,—and before whom there opened such a dazzling future. He was a man to whom all things were possible. His natural genius was great. He was not a student; he hated application and plodding work, and loved the hours of contemplation and ease. In later life his habits came under sterner control. As a Congressman he was known as a brilliant, idle, good-humored, rather superficial, eloquent speaker,—shrinking from hard work, but when driven to it by strong incentive, showing the vastness and fertility of his intellect. His speech in the House upon BRODERICK'S death was a masterpiece of noble and pathetic eloquence. On his return from China he had grown immensely, and only those who knew him intimately saw without surprise the development of powers which made him fit to deal with CLARENDON and GORTCHAKOFF and BISMARCK, and to rank with the statesmen of the world. Few men have been cut down at the beginning of such a promising career. It was his hope to return to California and spend his days upon a beautiful estate he had bought near San Francisco. Had it pleased Almighty God to have spared him to return, there is little doubt that he would have become the representative man of the Pacific coast.

The Slaughter of the Piegans.

When CUSTER, last year, moved against Black Kettle and the Cheyennes, destroying the camp of that thieving band with great slaughter, we defended and applauded the affair, because the offence had been greater even than the penalty. When CARR and his cavalry made his famous raid soon after, killing, capturing and scattering hostile savages, we praised it, because the gang attacked were a plundering, murderous lot, who deserved all the chastisement that could well be inflicted. But the slaughter of the Piegans in Montana is a more serious and a more shocking affair than the sacking of Black Kettle's camp on the Washita. We do not deny that the band which Colonel BAKER annihilated had been guilty of crimes; but the wholesale massacre of men, women and children seems to have been a different affair from the surprise of CUSTER, and really an atrocious one.

Mr. VINCENT COLLYER'S letter of the 22d to Mr. BRUNOT is dated from the Board of Indian Commissioners, Department of the Interior, and hence acquires a semi-official and even Governmental sanction; and that letter represents the attack on the Piegan village in Montana to have been simply a sickening slaughter. No other terms will properly qualify it; no redeeming merit attaches to it. A month ago, in the dead of Winter, a great force of well armed, well mounted troops surrounded and surprised an Indian village, which was at once and per force within their power. Did this force of our troops call for a surrender? Did they give any quarter? Mr. VINCENT COLLYER tells us that they did not, and that, on the contrary, though the savages numbered far less than our troops, the latter began and continued butchery until one hundred and seventy-three persons were killed.

What that "butchery" was may be known from the fact that, according to General SHERMAN'S report, our only loss was one man killed, and one man "injured in falling from his horse." But of the Indians 173 paid the forfeit of their lives. And this is not all. Mr. COLLYER tells us that of these 173, only fifteen were soldiers, or men between 12 and 37 years old, while at any rate, only twenty-five were between the outside fighting ages of 12 and 60. Besides these, there were eight men killed over 60. Take these altogether, and we have a conceivable resisting strength of just thirty-three.

What of the other 140? Of these ninety were women, more than half over 40 years of age; and the other fifty were children—all killed in "one fell swoop." "Many of the children," says Mr. COLLYER, "were in their parents' arms," and all were under 12 years of age. Can we call the killing of 173 people, of whom 140 were women and children, anything but a sickening slaughter?

We do not desire to wander into mere sentimentality in this matter, but here are the horrible official facts. They are derived from Lieutenant W. B. PEASE, an officer of the Army, and agent of the Blackfeet, of whom, according to our remembrance, the Piegans are a sub-tribe, and they are indorsed or attested by General SULLY, a well-known Indian fighter and negotiator in our army. Are not the facts sufficiently shocking to demand an inquiry by Congress? We admit that, during the past year, the Piegans have committed many outrages, and have rendered themselves liable to be punished; but so long ago as the 23d of December, General PARKER, the Indian Commissioner, declared that "in Montana the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past." The question is whether a wholesale slaughter of women and children was needed for the vindication of our arms; and whether capture, as in the cases of CUSTER and CARR, would not have accomplished all needful purposes.

Senator CONKLING'S speech on the Fifteenth Amendment was a good sound argument, and his onslaught upon the New-York Democracy was very effective until he treated his audience to some "odorous comparisons." It is not easy to say whom he had in his mind when he spoke ironically of "Sextus as a vestal virgin." SEXTIUS, the quæstor, was not very rigid in his political opinions, and SEXTUS, the physician, may have had his foibles. But any Sextus with pretensions to the virginal coronet is unrecorded in history. Apart from this illustration, the Democrats will have no difficulty in comprehending Mr. CONKLING'S allusions.

The Mayor of this City has distinctly disavowed all pecuniary share in the profits of the scandalous Fifth-avenue job. The disclaimer was not unnecessary, for charges were being made against him of a very positive kind, and the public had no means of judging how far they were sustained by facts. We now learn that there was no truth whatever in them. The great point will be to prevent any future transactions of the kind. Macadamized roads or Belgian pavements are tolerably safe ventures, and beyond them the science of road making does not seem to have progressed. The costly failure in Fifth-avenue will not soon be forgotten, and the persons who pocketed the proceeds of the swindle—for no other word describes the transaction—have seen the end of their gains from that particular source. The Mayor has interposed to prevent a new experiment, and we do not suppose that he will be "caught napping" again.

REYNOLDS has been condemned to die on the 8th of April. So far justice has been done—but as a contemporary too justly reminds us, REAL was also sentenced to death, and no one has ever believed that the sentence would be carried out. The conviction of REYNOLDS does not prove that we are about to enter upon a new era in the administration of justice, for he possessed none of that political influence which is potent to save criminals from the punishment they have provoked. The *Tribune* detects some circumstances in the case which confirm it in its opinion that capital punishment ought to be abolished. Yet it can scarcely have overlooked the fact that hanging was the only penalty which the miscreant REYNOLDS really dreaded. This is shown by the anxious inquiries he put to all his visitors as to his chances of saving his neck. He is only "mad nor' nor' west." Tell him that he would get off with imprisonment "up the river," and the mask of stupidity which he habitually wears would at once fall off. Death being the most terrible retribution for crime conceivable, it naturally acts as the most powerful deterrent to crime—and consequently it affords a safeguard which society cannot afford to throw away.

The Democratic papers outside New-York very plainly give us to understand that the present schism in their party is not intended by any one to have the effect of relieving the people from the yokedom of the "Rings." This is candid, if not entirely unexpected. The knights of the road may sometimes have quarreled over their relative proportions of the spoils, but in such cases they never settled the question by returning the booty to the rightful owners. By the time the Legislature meets again some sort of compromise may possibly have been agreed to. Our expectations from the *World* are considerably lessened by the fact that it will not attack the gravest of all the scandals which exist in New-York—the notorious infidelity of a section of the Judiciary. We must trust to public opinion and the revolt of the Bar to work out the needful reforms.

Mr. FECHTER seems predestined to set the dramatic critics by the ears, while remaining unconscious himself of the fray he has excited. The Boston papers praise him, it is true, with wonderful unanamity. The *Express* of this City, observing that fact, pats itself encouragingly on the head and says: "As the *Express* was almost the only New-York journal which upheld Mr. FECHTER'S performance of the melancholy Dane, the ratification of its verdict by the critical Press of Boston is gratifying." There is nothing like modesty. We had thought that a journal known as the TIMES had said a few words in Mr. FECHTER'S favor, thus anticipating the almost unprecedented outburst of public approval which the actor subsequently elicited. While other critics gave warning beforehand that they intended to "cut him up," poor man, the TIMES treated him according to his deserts. It is satisfactory to learn now that the *Express* did the same, but why does it want to put on all the laurels?

The manner in which Spain appears to be carrying on the war in Cuba is not calculated to enlist in her behalf the sympathies of the American people. Respect for public law has hitherto withheld that "recognition" which a large section of the people wish to see the Cubans receive. It is impossible to say how long Spain could go on in her present courses without greatly endangering this position. "It is well known," writes our Consul at Santiago de Cuba, that the Spanish General "gives imperative orders to make this a war of extermination." He adds that the Cubans are better armed than formerly. The season is not far distant when the Spanish troops will find General Disease and General Climate fighting against them. Will Spain, thus pushed to extremities, still remain obstinate, or rather take the wiser course of inviting the United States Government to act as umpire in the struggle?

Judge INGRAHAM'S charge to the jury on the Reynolds trial was of the character we had a right to anticipate. The prisoner's counsel had done his best to frighten the jury by warning them that his client would probably haunt them after he was dead. But it is the wild beast alive, and not his ghost, that society has to beware of. The jury could only do their duty according to their oath, and that being done, they are in a position to defy the murderer's spectre. Judge INGRAHAM very properly put aside all the advocate's talk about bogeys. "No evidence," he charged the jury, "had been introduced to show that the prisoner had ever been insane, or subject to diseases that induce insanity." One or two of the jurymen seemed still to be a little scared, like children after dark when their nurses have been telling them stories about hobgoblins. But they managed to screw their courage to the sticking point, and in the coming trials of the same kind—may we include the case of JACKSON in the list?—it is to be hoped that other juries will act as promptly, and be mindful of the solemn obligations of their oaths.

The fates are against British statesmen. The casualties in the political field have recently been more numerous than if the same number of men had been engaged on a real field of battle. Lord CAIRNS is obliged to retire from work. Mr. BRIGHT is very ill. Mr. DISRAELI is suffering from bronchitis. Sir R. COLLIER, the Attorney-General, went out shooting, and was brought down himself; some keen sportsman shot him in the leg. The Solicitor-General, Sir J. D. COLERIDGE, has been nearly upset by a drunken driver. If matters go on like this all the leading men in England will be *hors de combat*, and the young ones will have a fair chance. Perhaps the English people would soon be able to reconcile themselves to that dispensation.

It may seem trite enough to point to the savage ferocities which grow out of the use of alcoholic liquor, and show that most of the bloodshed recorded in our columns from day to day is caused by it. But this Hottentot propensity in civilized society should be commented on occasionally. We have recently had the Brooklyn case and other cases of homicide, all closely traceable to the poison which so many of our people are fools enough to sip and swallow, in token of enjoyment and good fellowship; and now there is the story of the two brothers BOOTH, Englishmen, residing with their mother at Fall River—the elder ill-treating his mother, murdering his brother for interfering, and then, in an agony of remorse, taking his own life: all because he thought, like so many others, that whisky is a good and pleasant restorative for a hard-working man. It has been proposed that the young people in our schools should be taught something of the laws of life and health; and we think such a teaching would have a good effect in removing much of the ignorance at present existing on the use of alcoholic beverages.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. MARETZEK has determined to close his season, or rather to postpone the remaining nights of it, until after Lent. It seems that one of his main attractions having failed him, he doubts the strength of those that remain to carry him through the advertised season. Mr. MARETZEK has worked hard of late to please the public, in many instances with excellent success, and we feel sure that he will have the general sympathy in a disappointment wherein so many must share. The following is his explanatory card:

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The manager, when announcing the second season of twenty nights, intended as one of the features of attraction the production of MOZART'S "Flauto Magico," with the cooperation of Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI as the *Queen of the Night*. After the commencement of the season the manager received a letter from Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, informing him that in consequence of Mlle. PATTI'S long illness in Cincinnati all her engagements would have to be postponed, and that she would probably be unable to visit New-York before April next. Not being prepared with any other great novelty, and unable, without time for preparation, to give that variety in the repertoire which the public requires, the manager has concluded to postpone the remainder of the season until after Lent. By that time he hopes to be enabled to produce Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI in opera, or to present such other novelties as will give complete satisfaction. In deciding on this postponement of the remainder of the season, the manager thinks that he will avoid disappointment to the public, and save himself from heavy losses which, at the present moment, he is unable to sustain. Tickets purchased for to-morrow evening's performance will be redeemed at the usual ticket offices. MAX MARETZEK.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Mr. J. E. HANER has the intention of giving, on March 9, at Association Hall, a concert in memory of LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK. The plan is an excellent one and ought to have the approval, and its execution the cooperation, of artists and public....We are advised that the intended representation, at the Theatre Francais, of "La Dame Blanche," for the benefit of M. GIRREBEUCK, will positively occur on Friday evening. Recent difficulties at that house make the assurance necessary. Tuesday in consequence of pecuniary troubles, no entertainment was given there, and the audience was dismissed after an awaital of events, extending almost over two hours. The French artists who were to sing were not responsible, it must be noticed, for the non-fulfillment of the manager's promise, and it is to be hoped that they, represented Friday by M. GIRREBEUCK, will not be held accountable for the disappointment. Tickets purchased for Tuesday and not returned will admit, we are requested to say, to "La Dame Blanche." Mme. GIRREBEUCK-PFEFFEL is to sing *Anna* in BOIELDIEU'S masterpiece.

The World and the Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps the reason the *World* declines to publish the names of the "Judges who sell injustice for a price" is because they are already so well known. Were it to answer, it would doubtless say that if there is any one still so ignorant as not to know, he need only consult the publicly-expressed opinion of the streets, and particularly of the legal profession, (of which latter, by the way, the TIMES has latterly been so just a mouthpiece,) and he will very readily ascertain.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP RAPIDAN.

The steamship *Rapidan*, which left Havana Feb. 15, reached this port yesterday. Purser OSCAR CROCHERON has our thanks for the prompt delivery of our Cuban files and correspondence.

The Situation—Affairs at Puerto Principe, Cinco Villas and Holguin—Blockade Running—The Murder of Greenwaldth—Movements of Santa Anna.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1870.

It is almost an impossibility to announce any change in the military condition, or of the suppression of the rebellion. Every steamer from the Eastern and Central Departments announces, however, a number of skirmishes and encounters. The character of the war has changed, and the concentration of troops and movements in large masses towards the strongholds of the rebellion has turned out to be a grand failure. The only mode of warfare which promises success to the Spaniards is that adopted by their enemies, namely, the division of all their regiments and battalions into small detachments of fifty to two hundred men, such detachments being enabled to enter the woods with less noise and greater ease, and at the same time to cover more exposed territory. The war in Cuba does not bear the slightest resemblance to a war in any other country; it can only be likened to a grand hunt or battue. The enemy must first be discovered, and after that the utmost care must be employed to get him to face the music—a very difficult thing to do as a general rule. Every time the Cubans can manage to get out of the way of the troops without an interchange of leaden courtesies, it is a comparative victory for them, as every forced march leaves the troops weaker and with many of their number sacrificed.

Five hundred colored firemen from this city will depart on Friday for the Cinco Villas. The men are not overpleased at the prospect of leaving their homes and families, and the very pertinent question is asked, why the very ultra patriotic Spanish volunteers, who appear so anxious to measure their strength with the Cubans, are not sent there instead of the blacks, who are nowise desirous of being heroes.

PUERTO PRINCIPE.

From Puerto Principe we learn that PUELLO is there yet and in a sickly condition, and that his late army has somewhat recovered from the effects of the big battle, which they did not win quite as much as the Havana journals would like us to believe. GOYENECKE, whose departure on the 5th from that city was heralded with such a grand flourish of trumpets, and who was expected to come back crowned with laurels, returned to Principe on the 8th after an absence of only three days, having taken part only in one or two insignificant skirmishes with small rebel bodies. The Cubans continue to burn and destroy every house and hut, and all forage, and to destroy every animal in the immediate vicinity of Puerto Principe. Their object, in addition to the natural and inherent tendency of the Spanish race to destroy, appears to be to deprive the Spaniards of the means of subsisting on their horses and cattle. Every load of fodder will in future have to be brought from a longer distance, and to be fought for at the point of the bayonet. This will necessarily compel a large number of troops to remain in the vicinity, who otherwise might be useful against the enemy.

HOLGUIN.

In Holguin the different bands of insurgents appear to have things almost their own way. When the troops march against them, they make themselves scarce, and the moment the troops return to their encampments, the insurgents burn, rob, or fight, as suits them best.

CINCO VILLAS.

The Cinco Villas are apparently tranquil. On the morning of the 3d a party of insurgents was suprised at the Aragu, in the Roquete Mountains; six insurgents were killed, but their leader, a negro named DOROTEO, escaped with the remainder, the party losing all their arms. The Baire Volunteers, all natives of Cuba, have distinguished themselves lately by capturing an insurgent encampment near Baire, where they found several cases containing arms and clothing, the loss of which will be severely felt by the insurgents. The Havana journals publish a number of documents captured among the luggage of the Marquis of SANTA LUCIA, the President of the Cuban House of Representatives, wherever that body may be located. The letters give a very disheartening account of the condition of the revolutionists, but are not of sufficient importance to Americans to merit a translation.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

On the morning of Feb. 8 a schooner was discovered on the rocks, about three miles from Gibarra. It proved to be the schooner *Herald*, of Nassau, laden with arms for the insurgents. The sea ran so high that the men-of-war boats could not go near the vessel, and the Gibarra volunteers went to the wreck by land. Many cases of ammunition and arms were discovered, and have since been brought to Gibarra. The crew of the vessel and the passengers, if she brought any, which is very probable, made their way to the interior. In connection with the story of this vessel, it is stated that General QUESADA, the former leader of the Cubans, attempted to escape from the island with $40,000, and several followers, in a boat, and that the boat was discovered by a Spanish cruiser and pursued. QUESADA consequently had to turn back, and finally to jump into the water and swim or wade ashore. This story is fishy, and is undoubtedly an invention, especially as the origin, the Havana *Diario*, is very poor authority, where the telling of the truth is concerned.

THE GREENWALDTH MURDER.

Several accomplices of the murderer of GREENWALDTH, and also some other criminals, have been arrested and are lodged in the Cabana fort. RODAS is determined to do justice, but has a very hard time trying to. No witnesses can be found to testify against the assassin ZAMORA, threats and means of persuasion having been employed to prevent the witnesses from appearing. Prominent among these opponents of justice was an old associate of ZAMORA, who was discovered at his tricks and arrested last night. But if common rogues go to work thus, what excuse is there for a man like RAMON HERRERA, the owner of several steamers, and Colonel of the Fifth Volunteer Battalion, who went to the house where the wounded Americans lie, and offered them money if they testified that they could not identify the assassin? Colonel HERRERA desires to screen a member of his battalion from a certain death, and although that member is a cowardly assassin, this may be alleged as a partial excuse. RODAS heard of the attempt, sent for Colonel HERRERA, and upbraided him severely. The wounded men are progressing finely, and if RODAS and his efforts are crowned with the success they merit, and his aims are carried out, not one but half a dozen assassins will be shot within a few days.

MOVEMENTS OF SANTA ANNA.

On Sunday morning, General SANTA ANNA, the old agitator, of whom nothing had been heard for some time, arrived from Puerto Plata in the Spanish mail steamer. For such a keen man as he is reported to be, he committed several very stupid blunders, the principal one being his coming back to Cuba, whence he had been banished by LERSUNDI, the decree still remaining in force, and the Spanish Government very anxious to maintain amiable relations with the Mexican Government. Then he came without a passport, and finally he disembarked clandestinely without having obtained permission from the Government. The Captain-General, hearing of his arrival, sent the Civil Governor to him with the order for him to reëmbark and leave the island immediately, as RODAS would not permit any violation of international law or the organization of any fillibustering expedition against Mexico or any other country. SANTA ANNA bored the Governor a great deal with stories of what he had been, and he said that his intention was to proceed straightway to Mexico on the English steamer of the 22d, when he would make a rapid and triumphal entry into the capital, the Mexican people *en masse* awaiting for his arrival. On Monday morning (14th) he called on the Captain-General in person, repeating his story, alleging also ill health as a reason for not taking the first steamer to the United States, and begging for permission to remain, but RODAS was inflexible, and peremptorily refused it. SANTA ANNA now requests to be allowed to go to Nassau, but it is doubtful whether RODAS will allow him to remain here long enough to take the steamer which leaves for that island on the 26th inst. The personal appearance of SANTA ANNA has not changed since I saw him eighteen months ago, but his spirits are more broken, and his manner inspires a certain feeling of compassion to the beholder. It is certain, however, that he will not go to Vera Cruz from Havana.

QUASIMODO.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Anson Burlingame.

The tidings of the death of Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME at St. Petersburg, yesterday, where he had just arrived with his associates of the Chinese Embassy, were received in the City with universal surprise and regret. The particulars of the unexpected event thus far received are meagre. It is only known that he died of congestion of the lungs after a very short illness.

Although a native of this State, Mr. BURLINGAME'S life from early youth was spent out of it, and his career is associated almost entirely with the political history of other States. From New-Berlin, Chenango County, where he was born, Nov. 14, 1822, he went to the West. His boyhood was spent in Michigan, and his youth pretty much in roving about the wild country of the extreme West. He participated as a boy in various expeditions, some of them with the object of surveying new territories, and others to negotiate new treaties with the Indians, far beyond the confines of civilization. His only education was received in the Academy at Detroit and the Branch University of Michigan; but, returning after a while to the East, he completed his studies at Harvard University, where he graduated in 1846, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately opened a law office in Boston with a friend, under the firm name of BRIGGS & BURLINGAME.

From this period may be said to date his political life, for he at once entered into the local politics of the city with an energy that drew to his office much of that description of practice that attaches itself to lawyers who gain a certain city notoriety. He was a vigorous and popular local politician, drawing around him the most zealous voters of his section. He was one of the best and most sought after "stump-speakers," and for a time was the leader and the idol of the "North Enders," once the hardiest and most boisterous campaigners of Boston. In the campaign of 1848 he took an active part in the Free Soil movement, and afterwards identified himself with the Republican Party, in which he ranked with the leaders. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and the next year a member of the Convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts.

This same year, 1853, he was sent to Congress to represent Boston and Cambridge in the House. Here he remained for six years. He at once took a prominent part in the proceedings, and was among the best known of his associates in Congress. His most celebrated speech was his scathing denunciation of the infamous assault upon Senator SUMNER by PRESTON S. BROOKS. This drew out a challenge from Mr. BROOKS to fight a duel, or "any other Yankee mudsill." He accepted, named rifles as the weapons, and the Canada side of Niagara Falls. But the combat never took place, Mr. BROOKS failing to respond, announcing as an excuse that to reach the ground he would have to go through a "hostile country." During the greater portion of his service in Congress he was a prominent member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His efforts towards the end of his service were to keep the party united, so that it might conquer in the Presidential election, and he then won the title of a "pacifier."

Mr. LINCOLN, shortly after his accession to the Presidency, at first appointed Mr. BURLINGAME Minister to Austria, but subsequently to China. The reason for the substitution of China for Austria was the receipt of notification, by Mr. BURLINGAME, on the way to his post at Vienna, that the Austrian Government would not receive him as he had taken too prominent a part in raising Sardinia from a second to a first-class mission. The Government pocketed the indignity, being just then entering upon the great work of suppressing treason at home. His diplomacy at the Court of China is well known. He laid the foundation of the "coöperative policy," which guarantees the autonomy of China, and led the opposition to the "concession doctrine," which, if persisted in, would have resulted in the disruption of the Empire. That the Chinese Prime Minister appreciated his services is evident from this unexampled honor bestowed upon him. Mr. BURLINGAME was on the point of returning to the United States when the mission was unexpectedly tendered him by Prince KUNG, and accepted by him after consultation with his colleagues. It is related that "Prince KUNG came in solemn state to the United States Legation, and presented the Imperial decree, which bears date Nov. 26, 1867, and is written on heavy yellow parchment, wrapped in yellow brocade satin, the Imperial color, and encased in a yellow box. He has given him the title of Embassador, and clothed him with the most ample powers." He however preferred the title of Envoy, and was accordingly commissioned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, or in Chinese, Poo-an-chew, (BURLINGAME, ANSON,) Chin-chi-choong-jen-tachen, (Minister of Heavy Responsibilities.)

Mr. BURLINGAME started on his tour among the great nations almost immediately after the receipt of his papers. The Mission arrived in the United States about the 1st of June, and during its stay was entertained with generous hospitality. The treaty was signed in Washington on the 4th of July, was transmitted to the Senate on the 11th, and ratified on the 16th. From here the Embassy proceeded to Great Britain. There the treaty was at first almost universally condemned; but Mr. BURLINGAME succeeded in radically changing the popular opinion and in negotiating satisfactorily. He afterwards negotiated treaties with France and other of the European Powers, and had but recently presented himself at the Court of Russia, where he was received with extreme cordiality, and with every disposition on the part of the Czar to promote the objects of his mission. His sudden death will cause universal regret, for he was engaged in a great and important work of which much was expected.

Mr. BURLINGAME was a thorough American. His ancestors early came to this country, and originally settled in Rhode Island, and thence emigrated to the interior of New-York. The BURLINGAMES figured in the French wars on the American Continent about the middle of the eighteenth century, and subsequently in the American Revolution of 1776. They were conspicuous for their patriotism and devotion to the cause of independence, participating in the service of the American Navy and sharing in many of its gallant exploits. Mr. BURLINGAME'S father was born in New-Berlin, and his mother, now deceased, in Providence, R. I. His mother was a Miss ANGEL, a descendant of Colonel ISRAEL ANGEL, the famous fighter of General GREENE'S Revolutionary army. Mr. BURLINGAME married when a young man a daughter of Hon. ISAAC LIVERMORE, of Cambridge, Mass., who survives him, with a small family.

Latest English Papers.

The steamer just arrived brings another excellent number of the *Graphic*, with a charming picture of two children reading their "first valentine," another of "St. Valentine's Day," and a third representing "Kabyle Orange Sellers in Algiers." Each one is a beautiful specimen of wood engraving. There are also several excellent portraits. Mr. BRENTANO has received, in addition, the *Academy*, No. 5, the *Period*, *Nature*, the *Illustrated London News*, and other popular publications.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

Messrs. POMEROY and ANTHONY presented petitions for extending the suffrage to women.

ALASKA.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Territories, reported with amendments the bill for a territorial form of government for Alaska.

ABOLITION OF THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Mr. SPENCER offered resolutions instructing the Naval and Military Committees to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the Naval Academy at Anapolis, and the Military Academy at West Point, and the substitution, by assignments to duty in various colleges throughout the Union, of naval and military officers as instructors in navigation, naval warfare and military tactics, or the inauguration of some other system calculated to relieve the Government of a large expense, and enable all who desire it to secure an education for the army or navy at their own expense. The resolution was agreed to.

THE WHITE PISTOL PATENT.

On motion of Mr. FERRY, the message of the President vetoing the bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE, relative to the extension of a pistol patent, was taken up, and Mr. FERRY made an argument against the bill, and in support of the President's objections. After further discussion, the bill was laid aside.

THE MISSISSIPPI SENATORS ELECT.

Mr. WILSON presented the credentials of H. R. REVELS (the colored Senator elect) as Senator elect from Mississippi, which were read. The paper was a certificate of election for the term ending in 1871, and was signed by General AMES, Military Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. SAULSBURY inquired if the paper was any evidence of the election of the person referred to.

The Chair said if any objection was made to the administration of the oath to Mr. REVELS, the question whether the oath should be administered would be submitted to the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that before the question of administering the oath came up, other questions might have to be settled. At this particular stage he submitted that the certificate of a military officer that this man had been elected to the Senate of the United States was not such a certificate as was required by law.

Mr. STEWART remarked that the certificates of election of various Senators from the reconstructed States had been signed by the Provisional Governors.

Mr. SAULSBURY proceeded to argue that admission to the Senate could only be claimed upon a valid election by a valid Legislature. In the present case there was no evidence emanating from the Legislature that they had elected any one, but simply a certificate from an individual styling himself a military officer and Provisional Governor. He denied that any Provisional Governor could send a communication to this body, for such an officer was unknown to the Constitution.

Mr. WILSON forwarded to the Clerk and had read a certified copy of the proceeding in the election of Senators of the United States by the Mississippi Legislature.

Mr. DRAKE remarked that the objection was without force, as the act of Congress required the Governor of the State to certify to the election of a Senator, but did not say the evidence should come from the Legislature. The communication before the Senate from the Governor of Mississippi, provisional though he might be called, furnished the very evidence required by the Constitution. The great seal of the State to the paper was sufficient for the Senate, for the right of a Governor to use that seal could not now be inquired into, but in the present case must be accepted as a fact.

Mr. SAULSBURY referred to the newspaper announcement of the election of a person named ALCORN as Governor of Mississippi. Therefore, taking the ground of the Senator, (Mr. DRAKE,) this paper did not show the signature of the real Governor.

Mr. DRAKE replied, in the absence of official information, that the newly-elected Governor had not been installed. The Senator (Mr. SAULSBURY) could not insist that the office of Governor had changed hands.

Mr. TRUMBULL said under the law the Governor was required to give a certificate of election. Strictly speaking, the present certificate was defective in not reciting the facts of the election in detail; but instances had occurred in the Senate in which members had been sworn in without presenting any certificate. The admission of Senator DAVIS was an instance of this. He then called for the reading of the papers submitted by Mr. WILSON.

The papers referred to, detailing the meeting of the Joint Convention of the Legislature, at which, out of 119 votes, REVELS received 81, were read.

Mr. WILSON said the papers included a certificate of the Clerk of the Lower House to the correctness of the journals, a similar report of the proceedings of the Senate, and a certificate signed by the Secretary of State and Provisional Governor.

Mr. DAVIS considered all the papers informal, and insufficient as testimony of the election. He admitted that members were often admitted to seats without the production of any return, and this was true of his own qualification; but this was only because the party was not challenged. The practice was uniform that when challenged the party claiming a seat must produce the legal testimony of his election, and unless it was produced could not take his seat. He claimed that in the sense made use of by the act of Congress and Constitution, no man could be Governor of a State who had not received a majority of the votes of the people of the State for that position. Therefore, in assuming to act as Governor, General AMES was guilty of an unwarranted usurpation of power.

Mr. STOCKTON said by reference to the Army Register, he had discovered that General ADELBERT AMES there designated as Brevet Brigadier-General and Military Commander of the Fourth Military District, was the same gentleman whose name was appended to this paper, which purported to be a credential of a Senator of the United States. He would call attention to the fact that the credentials of a Senator from Mississippi depended entirely for verification upon the signature of a commandant of a military district. This was evidence of the fact that the credentials did not purport to come from a State which, in the meaning of the law, had a republican form of government. Another objection to the gentlemen who claimed to represent Mississippi, was that they had been elected before the State was admitted to representation.

Mr. WILSON hoped there would be no further objection to administering the oath of office to Mr. REVELS, believing this to be exactly similar to all other cases of Senators from the Southern States.

The Senate then decided, without division, to receive the paper presented by Mr. WILSON.

Mr. STOCKTON offered a resolution to refer to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Messrs. AMES and REVELS, claiming seats as Senators elect from the State of Mississippi, and instructing them to inquire and report whether either or both of said parties had been citizens of the United States for the period of nine years, and were inhabitants of Mississippi at the time of their election, in the constitutional sense, and whether said AMES was not several months prior, and at the time of his election, a commissioned officer of the United States, and Military Commander in Mississippi under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and whether he has since resigned.

Mr. POMEROY said the credentials of General AMES had not been presented, and therefore could not be referred.

Mr. STOCKTON modified his resolution so as to omit the reference to General AMES, but proceeded to discuss the questions presented by the cases of both gentlemen. He said that the gentleman who had signed the certificate of election for Mr. REVELS claimed to have been also elected by the Mississippi Legislature for the other unexpired term. The Constitution prohibited any person holding office under the United States from being a member of either House of Congress during his continuance in office. Yet this gentleman (General AMES) was a Brevet Brigadier-General at the time of his election, while his name was depended upon for the validity of the credentials of his colleague. The question of the citizenship of Mr. REVELS also deserved attention, and he insisted upon the inquiry in good faith. He cited from various authorities, and argued to show that a person could not acquire a domicile by involuntarily sojourning at a particular place.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the discussion of the claim of General AMES to a seat was premature; that the Senator from New-Jersey (Mr. STOCKTON) had not asserted his belief nor his reason to believe that Mr. REVELS was not an inhabitant of the State of Mississippi. Consequently there was no excuse for referring the matter to a committee. There was nothing to show that REVELS was not an inhabitant of the State from which he came. The evidence of his election to the Senate was the very best he (Mr. REVELS) could present. The objection that he was elected before Mississippi was entitled to representation had no weight, because the organization of the Legislature and the election of United States Senators were legalized in the admission of the State. The Senator from Delaware (Mr. SAULSBURY) asked for a certificate of the Governor; but here were the certificates. The officers of the Legislature, who were actually the officers of the Senatorial election, and the Provisional Governor, whose military position did not lessen his standing as Governor, also certified to the election.

Mr. DAVIS gave notice of his intention to resist to the last the admission of these two men, and in the conscientious discharge of his duty he would interpose an objection at every stage of this proceeding. He believed the Radical Party had gone mad; but there was a method in their madness, for they had not dared to have this man REVELS sent to the House, where the members would very soon have to face their constituents, but to the Senate, where the elections of members were less frequent. There were men in the Senate who would vote to admit REVELS who would not dare so to vote in the House. Never before in the history of the country had a colored man been elected to the Senate, but the sword of a dictator had opened the way for him. But for that sword he never would have been presented here. This man never was and never would be the choice of the people of Mississippi. That fact could not be denied. Moreover, REVELS was not a citizen, as shown by the Dred Scott case. In view of these facts, he asked, would the Senate refuse to refer the credentials of a Republican, after having three times during the past nine years referred to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Democratic Senators, namely, those of STARK, of Oregon; PATTERSON, of Tennessee, and THOMAS, of Maryland. The reasons for reference in the present case were much stronger than in any of the others. He held that Congress could not, by the process proposed, confer naturalization upon a colored man.

Mr. SHERMAN, obtaining leave to make a statement, said he would inform Senator DAVIS that twenty years ago, the Supreme Court of Ohio, then composed mainly of Democrats, decided Mr. REVELS to be a citizen, the Court holding that the words "a white citizen" meant one nearer white than black. Mr. REVELS was included in this decision, and voted in Ohio. Having once enjoyed citizenship, it could not now be denied him.

Mr. DAVIS continued in exposition of the qualifications of citizenship. He remarked that the dominant party would wake up some fine morning and discover that their lease of power was not perpetual; their fantastic tricks would cause the people to shake them off as the lion shook the dewdrops from his mane.

Mr. NYE, in reply to Mr. DAVIS, expressed his surprise to hear the Dred Scott decision cited as an authority for the Senate. He looked upon that decision as an outrage upon the Constitution and upon the rights of the people, and it had been rebuked by the grandest uprising of the people of any age. What an impressive spectacle of retributive justice was witnessed here to-day. In 1861 that proud and haughty man, JEFFERSON DAVIS, left this Chamber to undertake the establishment of a Government founded upon the enslavement of a race whose skin differed in color from his own; to-day a member of that humble and long-suffering race came here to take the seat which JEFFERSON DAVIS left, and which has remained vacant ever since he left. In reply to what the Senator (Mr. DAVIS) had said about a party coming in here and undoing what had been done, he would tell that Senator that neither he nor any one now living would see the day when any political party would dare undo any of the great measures of justice and humanity enacted by the Republicans in Congress. Their measures would not be overturned so long as republican institutions remained. But the real question at issue here was that of color. The real objection to REVEL'S was that he was not a white man. But was the Senator (Mr. DAVIS) afraid to enter the race with a colored man for fear of being relapsed? He (Mr. NYE) believed that color never did and never would make a man. He rejoiced that the long-looked for day when the theory of the common brotherhood of man—a theory as old as man himself—was to take form and substance. He implored his friend (Mr. DAVIS) to cease feeding upon husks, and to come up to his republican father's house, where there was bread enough to spare. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS replied that the Senator, (Mr. NYE,) and every other Senator, had fully as much prejudice against the negro as he himself, if he had any at all. When the honorable Senator, (Mr. NYE,) or any of his associates on the Republican side, offered to practice what they preached, then he (Mr. DAVIS) might be treated as amenable to the charge of prejudice against color, because he never would consent to do any of these things.

At 5 o'clock Mr. SAULSBURY obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. The Senate accordingly adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURLINGAME.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. BANKS sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following letter from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

My Dear General:

A telegram this morning at 9:25, received from Mr. CURTIN at St. Petersburg, announces the death of Mr. BURLINGAME this morning. In haste, yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

To Hon. N. P. BANKS.

Mr. BANKS addressed the House on the subject. He said: Mr. SPEAKER—Although Mr. BURLINGAME had rendered great services to the country he was not officially connected with this Government at the time of his death. It is not proper, therefore, to interrupt the proceedings of the House at this time by anything more than a statement of this sad occurrence; yet I crave the generous indulgence of the House to say that a fitting and proper opportunity will be presented in the regular course of business to express our appreciation of his character and great services. He wished to be remembered in connection with those services, and I promised him, at the last interview I had with him, that his name should not be forgotten. The mediation between the great and ancient empire of the East and the civilized nations of the West is one of the grandest services which any man in modern times has performed. That service Mr. BURLINGAME had carried nearly to its complete success. The Empire of Russia, in which he died, and where he could but just have arrived, was the last of the great States which it was his duty to visit, and there he was certain of soon accomplishing all that could have been expected and desired by him in regard to his great mission. In regard to that mission I will only say that its creation was as much due to the peculiar and high character of Mr. BURLINGAME as to the necessities of the Government which he represented.

ADMISSION OF MISSISSIPPI REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. GEORGE E. HARRIS, J. L. MORPHIS, GEORGE C. W. MCKEE and LEGRAND W. PIERCE, members elect from Mississippi, appeared, and took the oaths of office.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humboldt Bay, Cal. Referred.

Mr. STRONG offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of improving the Connecticut River as recommended in the report of Colonel HOUSTON. Adopted.

Mr. CONGER introduced a joint resolution for the creation of a harbor of refuge on Lake Huron, Mich. Referred.

Mr. BENNETT asked leave to introduce and have put upon its passage a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara River. Mr. WOOD objected.

PUNISHMENT OF POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

The House proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill to prevent and punish polygamy in Utah, and Mr. FITCH addressed the House in opposition to it. He admitted the probability of the destruction of polygamy by the enforcement of the bill, and that that would be a laudable and wise purpose. If such destruction were all that were involved in the matter, it would be his duty to advocate the measure, instead of opposing it; but knowing something of the Mormon country, and something more of the peculiar character and motives of the people inhabiting that country, he was impelled to submit that this bill, if enforced as a law, would provoke consequences most prolific of misfortune and entail results altogether unprecedented, although in the results might be included, first, the temporary obstruction, if not the complete destruction of the great overland railroad; next, Utah would be returned to the desolateness which had once reigned supreme upon her soil. Again the growing industries of a vast country would be checked and the development of the Pacific coast seriously retarded. He feared that the people of Utah would regard the passage of this bill as a declaration of war, and would prepare with all the fury and earnestness and zeal of fanatics, to enter upon a contest most bitter, protracted and bloody. The result of such a contest no man could doubt. The Mormons would be exterminated or driven out of Utah. But with polygamy thus destroyed, adultery thus delocalized, concubinage thus stamped out, with virtue and desolation reigning supreme in a waste where only the shout of the savage disturbed the stillness, the rebuking verdict of a tax-burdened people would be that the result accomplished was not worth the sacrifice involved. He condemned the iniquity of the Mormon creed. He was filled with amazement and pity at the voluntary degradation of the Mormon women. He compassionated while he abhorred that spirit, whether it were a spirit of sensuality or of sacrifice, that ignored and repudiated that holiest impulse of human nature, that sacred passion which no man could feel at once for two women, and which no woman could entertain for him whom she did not believe to be exclusively her own. But the question was a practical, not a sentimental one. History nowhere made mention of a colony of equal age more industrious, more united, more powerful or more self-sustaining. They believed in their faith as deeply as the Mahometan believes in his Koran, or the Christian in the crucifixion of his Redeemer. To assail that faith with armies would be to consolidate and strengthen and infuse its votaries with more ardent zeal. There is no doubt that if the provisions of the bill were attempted to be enforced there would be war. On its passage they would hasten to fortify, and provision and arm themselves. They could maintain a contest for months, perhaps for years, with their facilities for organization. They could destroy hundreds of miles of the great overland railroad in a week. Of course, they would be conquered at the end, because they could be exterminated, but it would cost millions upon millions of treasure and thousands upon thousands of lives, and it would cost the interruption of that travel which was permanently growing in importance, and which promised, if undisturbed, to fulfill the dream of COLUMBUS, and to make America a new highway to the Indies. Mr. FITCH proceeded to depict the misfortunes which would be inflicted, even on the women of Utah, by depriving them of even the semblance of marriage which now protects them, and concluded with a strong protest against the passage of the bill. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, and his peroration was applauded.

Mr. SARGENT followed in opposition to the bill, which, if enforced, would be most deleterious to the people of California, as the first movement of the Mormons would be to tear up hundreds of miles of the Pacific Railroad. He indorsed generally the views expressed by Mr. FITCH.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over to the next morning hour.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and continued in session till 2 o'clock.

THE CASE OF MR. WHITTEMORE.

At this hour the question of the expulsion of B. F. WHITTEMORE came up for action, the House being unusually full, and the galleries and corridors crowded with spectators. In the meantime DAVID ATWOOD, member elect from Wisconsin, the successor of Mr. HOPKINS, deceased, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, addressed the Speaker.

Mr. POLAND interrupted and asked leave to offer a resolution for the postponement of the Whittemore case on the ground that the case was not in a condition to be decided intelligently.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose. As Chairman of the Committee he would not consent to any postponement whatever for any purpose, except to let the accused member present such a defence as he desired to make.

Mr. POLAND did not desire to appear, nor did he appear as the advocate or apologist of the gentleman from South Carolina; but as he was to act in this case as one of the judges, he desired to know the whole case, and, therefore, desired that all the testimony should be before the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, remarked that he should not vote on the question before the House as he had undertaken to give advice to Mr. WHITTEMORE, and had so far his feelings enlisted in his case. He had prepared and he asked leave to present in his behalf an affidavit, because he did not think that he should be called upon to speak for himself here, it being a proverb of the legal profession that he who is his own counsel has an ass for his client.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield to have the affidavit read.

Mr. BUTLER—I am here now as the counsel of this party showing cause why this judgment of expulsion should not pass against him, and nobody but the House can control me. I am asking leave of nobody but God. [Excitement in the House.]

Mr. LOGAN denied the right of any member to divest himself of his judicial character and become an attorney in the House, unless he first tendered his resignation to his constituents, for which he (Mr. LOGAN) presumed they would be very sorry. [Laughter.]

After the presentation and decision of numerous points of order in regard to the right of Mr. WHITTEMORE to depute members to speak for him, the affidavit of Mr. WHITTEMORE, sworn to before a notary public, was read to the House.

He declared in it that he is advised and believes that he cannot safely proceed to show cause why the resolution of the Committee on Military Affairs should not be passed, unless time be granted to Congress to examine witnesses and produce witnesses in his own behalf in explanation of the matters alleged against him. He declares that he had never had an opportunity to examine or to cross-examine witnesses, and that when he was called before the Committee and asked for an explanation all the testimony in the hands of the Committee was not read to him, and that, therefore, his statement was not full and complete to all the matters now alleged against him. He says that certain witnesses whose testimony has been reported by the Committee were examined after his statement had been made, and whose testimony he had no means of meeting or explaining. He states also his information and belief that other witnesses can be called who are named in the reported testimony, and who are important to his defence. He also states that is he informed and believes this prosecution is prosecuted and carried on for the purpose of levying blackmail upon him, and obtaining large sums of money from him, and that witnesses have procured and have testified, and are now testifying against him because they were disappointed in that purpose. He further declares that if time be given him he shall be able to show, what he declares to be the truth, that he never had received or used a dollar of money for his appointments to the military and naval academies for his own private purposes, or for any purposes of gain or emelument; but that all that had been paid to him by any person had been expended—and much more—for the relief and benefit of the people of his district; and that he is not guilty of, or justly chargeable, with any unlawful or wicked act in anything he had done in regard to nominations. He therefore respectfully asks the House that as much time may be given him as may be necessary, and as the House may deem reasonable, for the purpose of enabling him to prepare for his defence, and that his case be postponed until the final report of the Committee on the whole matter referred to it be made to the House.

After various further points of order, Mr. WHITTEMORE, who occupied his usual seat, assigned his hour to Mr. BUTLER, and allowed Mr. POLAND to offer a resolution that the further consideration of the question be postponed until the Committee shall make its final report under the resolution of Feb. 4, 1870, and that the Committe be directed to summon and examine W. F. SHAW, of Boston, and M. D. LANDON, of New-York, and that PHILIP H. KEGLER and any other witnesses whose testimony has been already taken, shall be recalled on the written request of Mr. WHITTEMORE, to be recross-examined by him or his counsel, and the testimony of such witnesses be reported to the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made an argument for postponement. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the sixth article to the Constitution, which guarantees the right of the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. Mr. BUTLER proceeded to criticise the conduct of KEGLER as showing that there were persons instigating the prosecution. He referred also to the card of another witness, E. P. BROOKS, published yesterday in the Washington *Republican*, stating that his business was buying and selling Congressmen like sheep, and that he had bought them, and that, having bought all he could, he approached Mr. WHITTEMORE in a way not to alarm him into any idea of corruption or wrong. This BROOKS was a newspaper man, and so were CATHCART and LANDON. The term newspaper man means a man who hangs about this city and writes lies home to his newspaper; and we are to be frightened out of our propriety by the telegrams which they send home, stating that we will expel Mr. WHITTEMORE in order to defend our own dignity. These "selling and buying rascals!" [Laughter.] A telegram has been sent to my own State, and published in the journals, since I had the hardihood of moving that time be given to the accused, saying that nobody would vote for WHITTEMORE except those who had been selling cadetships, or had schemes which they dare not have ventilated in the House. I am more inclined to think that nobody would vote against him for that reason. I know the members of this House, and know that they have more independence than that. I will do my duty here before God and man, independent of the newspapers; for if there is any one thing on earth I am superior to it's the newspapers. [Very general laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. BUTLER read from the affidavit of Mr. WHITTEMORE that the money had been used for the benefit of the poor of his district; and he appealed to the House to pause and consider, to deal with the case coolly and with judgment, and at all events to be careful that the accused had every constitutional right.

Mr. WARD offered an amendment to Mr. POLAND'S resolution, providing that the final disposition of the case shall not be postponed for a longer period than twenty days.

Mr. LOGAN argued against the adoption of Mr. POLAND'S resolution. The gentleman from Massachusetts (BUTLER) had said, the other day, that he desired quick actions in order tha tthe rebound of the newspapers might not have its influence on members, but now he wanted unlimited time. He desired the House to deal with Mr. WHITTEMORE justly and even leniently, but as to the suggestion of the gentleman from Massachusetts that this case should be postponed until all the other cases were presented, it would be analagous to his asking, if he were defending a man for murder, that everybody else should be tried for murder before his client.

Mr. BUTLER—If a number of men were in a conspiracy and that the case of all of them were presented before the Grand Jury, I should ask that all of them be indicted before the trial of one went on.

Mr. LOGAN replied that there was no such thing as a partnership in crime, and that there was no law saying that a man should not be tried because he had partners in his crime.

Mr. BUTLER—Suppose we were before a Court, and that one of the Judges was accused of partnership in the crime, would not the gentleman, if he were on the Bench, desire to know how many of his associates were guilty before he went on with the case?

Mr. LOGAN said he would go as far to protect the innocent as any man who lived, but he would, at the same time, invoke the God of Heaven to give men judgment, to give them nerve, to give them honesty enough to decide what the law is, and what the standard of morality should be in the House of Representatives. He was sorry that the affidavit of Mr. WHITTEMORE had been read, because he must state in contradiction of it.

Mr. BUTLER rose and made the point of order that he had confined himself on the motion for postponement to the papers that were on the record, and that the Chairman should be so confined, and should not state facts that were not upon the record.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. LOGAN said he would confine himself to the record. In the affidavit Mr. WHITTEMORE had said he was not permitted to cross examine witnesses. That statement was not correct. Mr. WHITTEMORE had been asked by himself (LOGAN) to cross-examine Mr. KEGLER, and had said that he would have nothing to do with such a scoundrel. Mr. WHITTEMORE had not been dragged before the Committee, but had come before it voluntarily and had made his statement.

Mr. BUTLER again insisted upon an enforcement of the rules, that no statement of facts should be made, except from the record.

Mr. LOGAN asked, what did Mr. WHITTEMORE himself state in his affidavit? Not that he had not received the money, but that he had not used it for any private purpose. The Committee had not said he had used the money for any private purposes, but that he was influenced in the disposition of his cadet appointment by a pecuniary consideration. What difference did it make what he did with the money he had received? If there were an important bill before the House, and if a member were approached and asked to vote for it for a consideration of $10,000, would it be any less a case of bribery and corruption, if he would say that he would apply the money for the relief of the poor in his district? The affidavit of Mr. WHITTEMORE himself showed that he ought not to have further time. What did he want to prove by witnesses? Not that he had not got the money. He had not denied the fact in the affidavit, nor had he denied it before the Committee. What, then, did he want to prove? That he had used the money for charitable purposes? Suppose he had; what had that to do with the case? If it had anything to do with it, then a man could be bribed every day if he could put it on the ground of charity. He appealed to members on both sides of the House who were anxious to protect the reputation of a body whether when a member admitted the fact that he had received money for making appointments, they would give him time to prove what he did with the money?

Mr. BUTLER explained that he only meant to say that the fact of the money being used for charitable purposes would make a great difference in the degree of punishment.

Mr. LOGAN said that if this excuse would be admitted they would find members of Congress going to work and building churches in their districts and then selling their votes in the House in aid of the pious project. [Laughter.] The gentleman from Massachusetts had spoken about the newspapers howling about the thing. If members of the House were willing to sell themselves like sheep in the shambles, he did not blame the newspapers for howling about it; and if the decision of this case were to be postponed, the people would have a right to suspect all of them. If the House expected its committees to do their duty in investigating frauds, the House itself would have to do its duty in punishing these frauds. If they reported otherwise, the House would be saying to its Committees: "We instructed you to do this, but we did not expect you would do it. We told you to investigate this thing, and to report if you found men guilty, but we did not expect you would do it." If the House did not perform its duty in this matter it would have to send its resolution of inquiry to some other Committee than the Committee on Military Affairs. He moved the previous question on Mr. POLAND'S resolution.

The previous question was seconded—yeas 110, nays 25.

The question was first taken on Mr. WARD'S amendment to Mr. POLAND'S resolution, and it was rejected without a division.

The yeas and nays were then taken on Mr. POLAND'S resolution of postponement, and it was rejected, yeas 38, nays 155.

Mr. LOGAN moved the previous question on the adoption of the resolution reported from the Committee on Military Affairs. The previous question was seconded.

Mr. MAYNARD moved that the House adjourn. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. SCHENCK asked Mr. LOGAN to yield that he might offer a resolution.

Mr. LOGAN declined to yield for that purpose, but said he would yield to Mr. WHITTEMORE to make any defence he chose.

Mr. WHITTEMORE rose and appealed to the leniency of the House to extend the time of action until to-morrow.

Mr. LOGAN said he did not wish to be considered to press the matter beyond the desire of the House, and as the gentleman from South Carolina asked time until to-morrow, he certainly would make no objections.

Mr. SCHENCK said that as he was not allowed to offer his resolution, he would ask the Associated Press to take notice of it. The resolution which Mr. SCHENCK desired to offer is as follows:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on this case be postponed until Wednesday, the 2d of March, and that in the meantime Mr. WHITTEMORE, the member from South Carolina, be permitted to have summoned before the said Committee any of the witnesses already examined in the case, or any of the witnesses named by him in the affidavit which he has submitted to the House to establish any facts or give any explanation which he may think will tend to palliate the offence which he admits that he has committed.

Mr. DAWES made an ineffectual effort to have an evening session on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and then, at 5 o'clock, the House adjourned.

THE REVOLUTION OF '48.

Banquet of French Residents Last Evening—Address to the Republicans in France from Their Brethren in America.

The French Republicans resident in this City and the vicinity, to the number of six or seven hundred, met last night to celebrate, by a banquet at the Union Assembly Rooms, the anniversary of the French Revolution of 1848. M. CHARLES VILLA presided, supported on the right by General CLUSERET, the well known socialist, and on the left by M. C. PELLETIER, representative of Lyons in 1848. ORSINI, brother of the would-be assassin of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and J. L. LABIAUX, head of the French delegation from Newark, also had seats on the platform. When the *menu* had been disposed of M. CHARLES VILLA addressed the assembly on the great day which they were commemorating. He said that on the 24th of February, 1848, the French nation had risen in their might, and had driven out the imbecile LOUIS PHILLIPE. Unfortunately they had established a greater tyrant in the person of NAPOLEON, who had perjured himself, violated the rights of the representatives of the people, and deluged the streets of Paris with innocent blood. Since that date the French people have been kept down by the bayonet and the Chassepot. But this must cease. Liberty is and will be omnipotent. The blood of the martyr VICTOR NOIR, and the dauntless labors of ROCHEFORT, will yet be crowned with success and their noblest aspirations will be satisfied by the institution of a Republic in France on the model of the great Republic of the Western World, whose privileges and liberties his hearers were now enjoying.

Mr. J. L. LABIAUX next read an address from the French Republicans in America to their brethren in France, which commenced by saying that the exiles who had taken refuge in this country had at times given way to despondency, and doubted of the energy and constancy of the lovers of liberty and progress in France, but these doubts had been dispelled at the appearance of the *Lanterne*, and they now placed unbounded confidence in the men who were led and guided by the noble ROCHEFORT. True, on this side of the ocean they had expected the outbreak of the revolution when NOIR was assassinated, when he was buried by the people, and when the courageous ROCHEFORT was arrested. They were disappointed, but those in the front understood the position of affairs best. Their American brethren would therefore exhort them to be patient and watchful and prudent, so as not to commit themselves, as those in power would wish. They were the advance guard of the grand republican army which was destined to sweep personal government from France and inaugurate a universal Republic. The time for this long wished-for consummation would surely come, if not sooner, at least, when the great criminal was dead who now dishonors France and humanity. Then they will all seize whatever arms come nearest to hand and distinguish themselves in the eyes of the world.

M. GOUR, a young lawyer from France, spoke in the same strain, and was followed by General CLUSERET, M. FEDERT, of the *Franco-American* and other speakers. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and all allusions to ROCHEFORT and liberty were vociferously applauded.

The Ladies' Sorosis Club of New-York recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to Hair Preparations and Pimple Banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yea, their duty—to seek it where they could. So they all voted that MAGNOLIA BALM overcame Sallowness, Rough Skin and Ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most distingue (Sorosian) and marble-like appearance, (dangerous to men, no doubt;) and that LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

BOSWORTH—NEWBOULD.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at the Chapel of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. A. B. Carter, CHARLES H. BOSWORTH to CHELLA, daughter of Thomas M. Newbould, all of this City.

CAVILEER—QUERIPEL.—In New-York, on Wednesday, Jan. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. D. Vail, of the M. E. Church, Captain JESSE R. CAVILEER, of Lower Bank, N. J., to SARAH A. QUERIPEL, of New-York City.

CLARK—DODD.—At Kingston, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by Rev. David N. Vandeveer, LUCIUS W. CLARK, of New-York, to Miss MARY J. DODD, of Kingston.

COOK—BUNKER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, at St. Ann's Chapel, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. EDWARD D. COOK to Miss JOSEPHINE BUNKER.

LOW—MOTT.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. JOSEPH T. LOW, son of James Low, Esq., to Miss MARY V. MOTT, daughter of Henry A. Mott, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1870, F. L. CHAPMAN, aged 45 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, Bergen, N. J., on Friday, at 3 P. M.

COOPER.—After a short illness, on Tuesday morning, ALETTA COOPER.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her brother, Dr. W. S. Cooper, corner of Stuyvesant-av. and McDonough-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CAMP.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 21, JAMES B., eldest son of C. B. Camp, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 96 Columbia-st., corner Pineapple.

☞ New-Haven and Cincinnati papers please copy.

CENTER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, in the City of San Francisco, HENRY CENTER, second son of E. Mary and the late Edward C. Center, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Friday morning, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HORN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, MARGARET HORN, aged 84 years, wife of the late Matthew Horn.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, corner of Clinton and Oakley sts., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HAMILTON.—At Kingston, Canada, on Friday, Feb. 18, aged 6 years and 5 months, SARAH EVELINA NIXON, daughter of Clark and Sarah D. Hamilton.

HENDRICKSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, ANNA HENDRICKSON, aged 86 years and 6 months, at the residence of James B. Carpenter, Jamaica, L. I.

Relations and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I.

KRAMER.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, Rev. JULIUS S. KRAMER, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 413 West 33d-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MCCOSKRY.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, after a short illness, ROBERT MCCOSKRY, son of the late Samuel McCoskry.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCNEILL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, ELIZABETH, wife of Charles McNeill, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 124 East 24th-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

SAVAGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, LOUISA, wife of Andrew D. Savage, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 231 West 13th-st.

WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 22, HENRY J. WILLIAMS, son of the late Samuel T. Williams, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 106 West 50th-st., on Thursday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHITLOCK.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, Feb. 23, ELLEN WHITLOCK, aged 30 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of James C. Whitlock, Avenue A, near 120th-st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

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Foot of 14th-st., East River.

On the 15th of last December eleven iron moulders left our employment, by order of the Moulders' Union, and we have supplied their places by first-class workmen who do not belong to the Union; we have proceeded with the execution of our orders with entire success, casting every day. The strikers, by order of the Union, remain in the vicinity of our works to prevent persons from entering our employment, although we pay the full rate of wages; two of them were arrested by the Police for disorderly conduct, and two others for threatening the life of our gatekeeper, a soldier, who lost an arm at Gettysburg. Last Friday night four of the men employed at our works were attacked on board a Brooklyn ferry boat; one man was severely injured, being struck on the head with an iron jimmy, and an attempt was made to throw him overboard. Two of these ruffians, named George Whitlock and Owen Clark, were promptly arrested and fully committed by Justice Scott, of Essex Market. Our firm have been in successful operation for 31 years, and we do not intend now to be governed by an irresponsible body of men; we will employ whom we please, and protect them in their rights. This plain statement of facts we respectfully submit to the public.

GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.

FEB. 23, 1870.

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FREDERICK THE GREAT—IV. THE MARRIAGE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Betrothal—Frederick and Wilhelmina—The King and his Servant—Fritz in his Library—The Banquet.

SHADOWS.

NATURE'S COMMON CARRIER.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Weeping-Tree — Hales' Experiment—An Aerial Tree—Duhamel's Experiment — Guettard's Experiment—Muschenbroeck's Experiment—The Monkey-Cup—The Cow-Tree—The Wine-Tree — The Flaxinella—A Tidal Inundation—The Pororoca—Shells of the Infusoria—A Floating Iceberg—Spectre of the Brocken—The Delta of the Nile.

BROKEN MUSIC.

SOUTH-COAST SAUNTERINGS IN ENGLAND.—(Saunter V., Part II.)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Shanklin Chine—John Keats.—Bonchurch—Ventnor, from Pulpit Rock—The Well of St. Lawrence—A Crab-Nitoner—Black-Gang Chine—Carisbrooke Castle—Elizabeth's Tomb—Scratchell's Bay and the Needle Rocks—The Natural Enemy—Faringford, the Residence of Alfred Tennyson.

A NEW JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

MISS ELLINGTON'S NIECE.

A BRAVE LADY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Waiting on the Stair—"She used sometimes to hear her Children's Voices about the empty House."

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

ANTEROS. (Omitted from this Number, the Author having failed to furnish Copy in time for publication.)

ESSIE.

BOLIVAR, LIBERATOR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

ON A PHOTOGRAPH OF ATHENS.

EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.

EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.

EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.

EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR'S DRAWER.

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In the January number was commenced the publication, from the author's manuscript, of "Anteros," a serial story, by the author of "Guy Livingstone."

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THE HERALD OF HEALTH

FOR MARCH CONTAINS:

THE TWO WIVES—Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH. NOTES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL—Mrs. E. E. EVANS. FERN GROVE GYMNASIUM—MARY ALICE IVES SEYMOUR. TAKE CARE OF YOUR NOSES—Rev. CHARLES H. BRIGHAM. GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT—A. MCLAREN. OUR STUDIES IN PHYSIOLOGY. PROGRESS IN MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY—OZONE AND ITS RELATION TO THE HUMAN HEALTH—INSANITY—THE LABORING FORCE OF THE HEART—SLEEP ALONE—MONSTERS IN THE SCHOOLROOM—FEEDING OF INFANTS—TREATMENT OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH—NEURALGIA—SWALLOWING PINS—HICCOUGH—THE SWIMMER'S CRAMP—DELIRIUM TREMENS—LEAD POISONING, COSMETICS, HAIR DYES, &c.—LINIMENTS—CONSTIPATION, HOW CURED—DON'T BE AFRAID OF PURE COLD WATER—HOW TO WARM COLD FEET. WITH THE JANUARY NUMBER BEGINS MRS. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH'S DELIGHTFUL STORY OF TWO WIVES, to continue through the year.

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BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report on the State of the Public Health—Another Protest Against the Concrete Swindle.

The Board of Health met yesterday at the usual hour, President GEORGE B. LINCOLN in the chair. The usual routine business from the attorney's office was presented and passed upon, but furnished nothing of general interest. A communication was received from EDWARD M. SMITH, Esq., Mayor of Rochester, New-York, stating that apprehensions exist in that city regarding relapsing fever, and asking for information concerning the disease and its treatment. The Corresponding Secretary was directed to send a reply, subject to the approval of the Sanitary Committee.

A petition was presented from ninety four citizens residing in East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, asking for the removal of the Fisk concrete pavement laid in that street, because it is a public nuisance. The same reasons are given as those that were urged against and caused the extirpation of the same pavement in Fifth-avenue. It is, when dry, cut up by wheels of vehicles, forming an impalpable powder, which is raised by the wind, to the great annoyance of residents and injury of the respiratory organs of all who inhale it. In wet weather the pavement is a slippery paste, exhaling noxious vapors that are detrimental to health, and the third reason assigned is that the furniture of the houses is ruined by the pavement being tracked in when wet, and blown in when dry. The Board ordered the original petition to be filed, and that a copy be transmitted to the Common Council.

A long discussion occurred on the subject of the completion of the appendix to the annual report, which was concluded by directing the Committee having it in charge to publish it as soon as possible, and to supervise all matter that goes into it. The occupancy of cellars provoked another volume of talk, but it was ended without the establishment of any general rule for the guidance of the Sanitary Superintendent during the exigency presented by the prevalence of relapsing fever.

The report of Sanitary Superintendent HARRIS on the state of the public health was read and ordered to be filed. The following presents its material portions:

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, OFFICE OF SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1870.

In the week that ended on Saturday, the 19th inst., there were 517 deaths in New-York, and 138 in Brooklyn; and in the four weeks ending on that date there were 2,014 deaths in the former and 576 in the latter City. These records for the past four weeks show that the death rate in New-York (with a population estimated at 1,006,000) is equal to 26.18 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants yearly; and that in Brooklyn (with an estimated population of 370,000) the rate is equal to 20.24 in 1,000. The open Winter has not sensibly affected the rate of mortality, though the weather has favored the activity of some causes of disease. But during the last few weeks scarlatina is the only contagious disease which has greatly increased in fatality. It was charged with 147 deaths in New-York, to twenty-six in Brooklyn in these four weeks. This common and fatal scourge in our cities, and its diffusion and severity in families, should be restrained by all the means which domestic sanitary care can supply, the chief of which are cleanliness and ventilation of apartments and clothing, and the immediate disinfection of the clothing and excreta of the sick. This disease is now so prevalent and fatal in London and other cities in England as to have called forth a memorandum of official sanitary instructions to families. The prevalence and mortality of smallpox is so steadily and greatly diminished that it will soon fall below its usual average rate in non-epidemic years. The extent and thoroughness of the vaccination recently performed will now insure a longer and more complete respite from annual prevalence of this disease than has hitherto been enjoyed in many years. Smallpox caused only thirteen deaths in New-York last week, three of which were in hospital. The enlightened action of the Commissioners of Public Charities, in providing ample care in the hospital, and the general coöperation of medical practitioners, have greatly aided the Board's efforts to arrest the progress of this malady. Smallpox is now, and has been for months, nearly twice as prevalent in Paris as it is at present in New-York. The occasional outbreaks of typhus and typhoid fever have not extended beyond the tenements in which first found. The relapsing fever is fatal in but few cases, yet in a few families and low lodging houses it has assumed a malignant and incurable character. It has given fewer new cases the past week than in the three previous weeks. Thus far it has proved to be so strictly confined to single tenements of badly fed and overcrowded persons, and has spread from one nest to another so plainly by the bodies and clothing of the sick, that there can be no kind of doubt concerning the sanitary measures which are necessary to arrest and destroy this new enemy of the pauper class. The sixty-four tenements and lodging cellars in which this fever has successively been found, since the beginning of January, have been so effectually purified or vacated that they have ceased to be nests of disease. Hitherto the homeless and wretched guests in the lowest class of common lodging houses have been the chief carriers of this fever from place to place, and it is now ascertained that most of this pernicious spreading of the disease has occurred at the period of relapse, after the patients had left the hospital or been refused lodgings in the quarters where the first period of the sickness had been suffered. This evil will henceforth be prevented by means of the ample hospital and refuge accommodations which the Commissioners of Public Charities have prepared for the exclusive care of relapsing fever, distinct from all other kinds of disease and charitable care. In London, four months' delay in preparing such hospitals is now costing heavily in the care of the pauperized invalids, and a vast increase in the number of the sick. A single parish has now found it necessary to construct separate hospitals, at a cost of $25,000. The timely action by which this kind of separation and sanitary care has been provided for the sick poor in New-York helps to protect all the cities in the United States. The rates of mortality in New York and Brooklyn and all the large cities of the United States are lower at present than the rates in the chief cities of Europe. London and nineteen other cities of Great Britain reported an average death rate of 31 in 1,000 inhabitants (yearly) the first week in February. In Glasgow the rate was 36 per 1,000; in Paris, the previous week, 31 per 1,000; in Berlin, 21 per 1,000, and in Vienna, 28 per 1,000. Poverty and insufficient food have much to do with the increased death rate in all great cities in Winter.

Sensational Stories Concerning the Public Health.

At a recent meeting the Board of Health prohibited the publication of any official or semi-official document, or any paper purporting to be official, by any of its officers, without the consent of the Board, or of the Sanitary Committee. This action was rendered necessary by the complaints of citizens that sensational newspaper articles are frequently published, purporting to emanate from the Board, and which are liable to do great harm. In the case of relapsing fever, many articles have been published of a character tending to excite unnecessary alarm, and purporting to be official documents of the Board, when in fact they have not been considered at all by that body. It was not designed by this action to prevent the publication of the regular proceedings of the Board, nor to withhold from the public necessary or important information, but simply to prevent the exaggerated statements of irresponsible persons in regard to prevalent diseases, appearing with an apparently official sanction. The statements of some papers that the Board has enjoined secrecy upon its officers for the purpose of perpetrating gross frauds is too shallow to deserve notice. The Board of Health has earned a reputation for honesty which places its acts above even the suspicion of dishonesty.

Chess—Munoz vs. Delmar.

This brilliant little game occurred in the pending tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club, between the above-named players:

RUY LOPEZ [KNIGHT'S GAME.

	MUNOZ. White.	DELMAR. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	B to Kt 5.	Kt to B 3.
4.	B takes Kt.	Q P takes B.
5.	P to Q 3.	B to K Kt 5.
6.	B to K 3.	B to Q 3.
7.	P to K R 3.	B to R 4.
8.	P to K Kt 4.	B to Kt 3.
9.	P to Q R 3.	Q to K 2.
10.	Q Kt to Q 2.	P to K R 3.
11.	Kt to B 4.	P to Q Kt 3.
12.	P to Q 4. (a)	R to Q.
13.	Q Kt takes P.	B takes P.
14.	Castles.	Q to K 3.
15.	P to Q B 4.	K B takes Kt.
16.	Kt takes B.	P to K R 4.
17.	P to B 3.	B to R 2.
18.	Q to R 4. (b)	P takes P.
19.	R P takes P.	Kt to Q 2.
20.	Q takes B P.	R takes Q.
21.	Kt takes Q.	R to R.
22.	B to B 4.	Kt to B 3. (c)
23.	K B to K ch.	K to Q 2.

And white mated in two moves.

(a) A bold move and apparently sound, for had black captured K P with B, white would have obtained an advantage. Suppose:

12. B takes K P.
13. P takes P. 13. B takes Kt.
14. Q takes B and must win a piece. Taking the K P with Kt would have availed nothing.

(b) All this part of the game displays considerable ingenuity on the part of white. Mr. DELMAR is foiled with his own weapons—brilliancy and ingenuity.

(c) We fail to comprehend the object of this move.

Festival at the Orphans' Home and Asylum.

Yesterday a fair and festival were held at the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Forty-ninth-street. A very large number of visitors were present during the day, and the fair was well patronised. The children, about 144 in number, assembled in their school rooms and amused themselves by singing, recitations and various games. During the year sixty-four children were admitted to the institution, thirty-two were placed out, thirty-one were returned to friends, and one died. The current expenses of the year were $16,310 33, and the current receipts $13,882 04. The trustees' account, however, shows on hand $63,000 in marketable securities. Mrs. EUGENE DUTILH is First Directress of the Home, and Miss MARY S. JONES, of No. 246 Fifth-avenue, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Real Estate Exchange presented a lively appearance yesterday, the large room being entirely filled with gentlemen who had been attracted thither by the announcements of important sales by several of the leading auctioneers of the place. The sales of ROBERTS & MCGUIRE were adjourned, and yet three auctioneers simultaneously "called the attention" of the crowd for more than an hour to the valuable property which they had to dispose of.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. disposed of a large amount of City improved property, consisting of down-town stores and dwelling houses, and up-town residences and vacant lots.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold a large number of lots in Harlem and other up-town localities. The bidding on this property showed considerable spirit, and fair prices were obtained. On First avenue, in Harlem, corner lots—as, for instance, on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street and the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street—brought upwards of $6,000 each, while lots on the same avenue, in the middle of the block, sold for about $3,000. On the cross streets from $1,600 to $2,500 were obtained for single lots; the particulars are given in the schedule below. The same firm sold two lots on the south side of Sixty-fourth street, about 300 feet west of the junction of the Grand Boulevard with Ninth-avenue. These brought $8,100 each. Lots have been sold in the same vicinity for upwards of $10,000. They also disposed of a narrow brick building, three stories high and 154 feet long by eleven feet wide, in the rear of Nos. 34 to 56 Watts street, between Hudson and Varick. The building is reached from the street by an alley through which there is a perpetual right of way, and is divided on the ground floor into twelve stables by brick partitions. The upper part is used as a carpenters' shop, and the whole rents for $1,475 a year. This property was sold in fee simple, with a mortgage of $4,000, which is allowed to run on, and brought $8,525.

A large portion of the crowd gathered around the stand of JOHNSON & MILLER, which is never occupied except for business. This firm sold a large number of Prospect Park lots, for which there was quite a spirited competition, and which brought good prices. The particulars will be found below.

To-day MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will dispose of a large amount of valuable property, including that at the southwest corner of Grand and Green streets, 50 by 95 feet. Other sales will be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., JOHNSON & MILLER, and ROBERTS & MCGUIRE.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

H. and l. No. 41 Christopher-st., 18.4x93.6	$9,200
H. and l. No. 43 Christopher-st., 18.4x93.6	8,850
H. and l. No. 136 Bank-st., 18x51.6	8,500
H. and l. No. 434 West 26th-st., 19.6x98.9	12,200
H. and l. No. 432 West 26th-st., 19.6x98.9	13,000
1 lot s. s. of 26th-st., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18.4x98.9	4,150
1 lot adjoining, 18.4x98.9	4,450

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2 lots n. w. corner 1st-av. and 115th-st., 50.10x100	$8,600
2 lots n. w. corner 1st-av. and 118th-st., 50.5x100	9,200
3 lots e. s. 1st-av., 18.6 ft. s. of 118th-st., 56.8½x75	7,000
1 lot w. s. 1st-av., 25.2½ ft. n. of 119th-st., 25.2½x100	4,000
5 lots s. s. 114th-st., 270 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 25x100.10, each	3,100
5 lots n. s. 118th-st., 148 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 20x100.11, each	2,675
2 lots, s. s. 121st-st., 280 ft. w. of av. A., 36x100.10	3,250
4 lots, n. s. 99th-st., 125 ft. w. of Grand Boulevard, each 25x100.10, each	2,500
1 lot, n. s. 122d-st., 137.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100	2,500
7 lots, n. s. 122d-st., 163 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 25x100, each	2,450
2 lots, s. s. 64th-st., 300 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100, each	8,100
Brick stables with land, rear Watts-st., between Hudson and Varick, 11x145	8,525

BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller—Prospect Park Lots.

1 lot on n. w. corner of 1st-st. and 9th-av., 25x100	$10,000
1 lot on 9th-av., adjoining, same size	8,000
1 lot on 9th-av., adjoining, same size	7,600
1 lot on 1st-st., rear of above, 25.6½x100	7,600
1 lot on 9th-av., 25 ft. from Plaza, 25x100	8,900
1 lot on 9th-av., same side, 25 ft. from latter, same size	7,800
2 lots on the s. e. corner of 8th-av. and Macomb-st., one of which fronts on Macomb-st., 25 and 22x100, each	3,000
4 lots on 8th-av., 50 ft. from 1st-st., 25x90, each	3,000
2 lots on n. s., 159.7 ft. from Flatbush-av., 20x90, each	3,500
5 lots w. s. Union-st., near 8th-av., 20x90, each	2,700
4 lots on 8th-av. and Fiske-place, 25x96, running through, each	2,950
1 lot on 5th-st., near 5th-av., 25x100	1,700
2 lots on the s. e. corner of 5th-av. and 5th-st., 21x97.10½, each	2,200
2 lots corner of 4th-av. and 39th-st., 20x100, each	900
2 lots on 4th-av., adjoining, same size, each	675
4 lots on 5th-av., adjoining, same size, each	700
2 lots corner 38th-st. and 4th-av., same size, each	800
4 lots on 39th-st., near 4th-av., same size, each	450
4 lots on 39th-st., adjoining, same size, each	450
8 lots on 38th-st., rear of above, 20x100, each	480
5 lots on 4th-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 20x100, each	575
1 lot corner 3d-av. and 40th-st., 20.2x100	850
4 lots on 3d-av., adjoining, 20x100, each	625
3 gore lots on Washington-av., near President-st., fronting the Park, 20x27.2x29x29.7, each	600
4 lots on Washington-av., adjoining, 20x27.9½, each	525
19 lots on Flatbush-av., fronting the Park, 20x42.11, each	1,000

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Plot of ground w. s. Smith-st., running through to Gowanus Creek, 80x55x180x150	$8,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Gansevoort-st., s. s., 98 ft. e. of Greenwich-st., 25x89, ⅝ part	$2,000
Kingsbridge road, w. s., 165 ft. s. of 190th-st., n. 65 deg. 30 min., thence w. 831.6 ft. to centre line of old road, thence s. to land of Ferguson, thence s. 930.6 ft., thence n. 190.4 ft	45,000
Roosevelt-st. and Bowery, s. e. corner, 22.9x100.6	12,000
Waverley-place and Grove-st., s. e. corner, 40x87x81x50	42,000
26th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 7th-av., 6-in. party wall	2,500
34th-st., s. s., 625 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x98.9	15,000
39th-st., n. s., 113 ft. w. of 3d-av., 23x94.11	nom.
39th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,000
39th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 50x98.9	8,500
40th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., 75x92.9	6,750
46th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	31,000
49th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	9,000
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x100.5	21,000
76th-st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 1st-av., 30x102.2	5,000
125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 30x99.11	6,000
209th-st., n. s., where the centre line of said street intersects road leading to A. R. Van Vorst's, thence n. e. along said road to middle of block, thence along centre of block 435 ft., thence s. w. to 209th-st., thence along 209th-st. to point of beginning	20,000
1st-av., e. s., 22 ft. n. of 52d-st. 25x60	20,000
1st-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. s. of 77th-st., 25x85	5,000
2d-av., e. s., 82 ft. s. of 82d-st., 20.2x70	25,000
10th-av. and 43d-st., s. w. cor., 23.7x80	14,500
10th-av. and 40th-st., n. w. cor., 24.9x100	5,000
11th-av. and 39th-st., n. w. cor., 49.5x100	8,000
Essex-st., s. s., 51 ft. n. of Delancy-st., 19.2x50	19,000
Frankfort-st., n. e. s., 33.5 ft. n. w. of Vandewater-st., 25.3x60.6	30,500
42d-st., s. s., 533.4 ft. w. of 10th-av., 19.7x98.9	10,000
60th-st., s. s., 155.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	22,000

Leases Recorded.

Chrystie-st., Nos. 61 and 63, 21 years, per year	$625
Mercer-st., w. s., No. 71, 25x100, 84 years, per year	2,625
East 10th-st., No. 343, first floor, 3 years, per year	504

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 291 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 110x48.11x3x59.9x120x59.1x14.1	$2,200
Columbia-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Leonard-st., 75x100	1,650
Fort Green-place, w. s., 60.6 ft. n. of Hanson-place, 20x85	7,000
Halsey-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 17.6x100, h. and l	4,500
Hamilton-st., w. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., 3d house from Myrtle-av., 20x90	10,000
Hamilton-st., w. s., between Myrtle and Park avs., 2d house from Myrtle-av., 20x90	10,000
Hart-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 25x100	1,000
Hickory-st., n. s., 123.9 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 23.3x100	875
Hewes-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Bedford-av., 60x100	5,000
Hewes-st., s. s., 41.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20x100	15,000
Java-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	1,200
Johnson-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 200x238x268 2x296	24,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 280.8 ft. w. of Reid-av., 18.9x100	3,500
Madison-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	9,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 529.11 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 20x100, brown-stone house	25,000
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 20x100	908
Pulaski-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	1,200
St. Mark's-place, s. s., 210 ft. e. of Hudson-av., 80x250.7	nom.
Smith and Stagg sts., n. w. corner, 50x100, h. and s	nom.
Washington-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Liberty-av., 50x90	800
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 86.8 ft. e. of Bond-st., 33.4x100	9,000
South 2d-st., s. s., 130 ft. e. of 2d-st., 75x70.9	5,800
5th-st., n. w. s., 25 ft. s. w. of North 11th-st., 75x100	3,000
North 5th-st., n. s., 200 ft. n. w. of 6th-st., 75x100	3,000
North 9th-st., n. e. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x100	1,300
North 9th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100	1,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 43.11 ft. w. of Portland-av., 12.8x69.10	3,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Wyckoff-av., 25x107	1,000
Bay-av., w. s., 50 ft. e. of Van Sicklen-av., 50x100	650
Clermont-av., e. s., 51.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 17.3x65x17.7x61.6	2,055
Clermont-av., e. s., 51.7 ft. n. of Park-av., 17.3x65x17.7x61.6	3,000
Conklin-av., s. e. s., 285.11 ft. s. w. of Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad, 25x100	200
Conklin-av., s. e. s., 285.11 ft. s. w. of Brooklyn and Rockaway Railroad, 50x150	400
Fulton-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x200	2,800
Fulton-av. and Vanderbilt-av., s. corner, 40.11x80x4.10x89.10	16,000
Lafayette and Nostrand avs., n. w. cor., 100x100	10,500
Washington-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100	375

QUEENS COUNTY.

Glen Cove.

Elm-av., n. s., 50x50, Ritchie's	$350

Hempstead Road.

From Pearsall's Corner to Near Rockaway, e. s., adjoining, 50x150	$245

Queens.

Sherwood-av. and old county road, n. e. corner, adjoining Bergen's, 8 acres	$3,500

Jamaica.

Jamaica and Hempstead plank road, n. s., adjoining Suydam's, — acres, part of Bergen farm	$1,440
Merrick and Jamaica plank road, e. s., adjoining Lott's, 11¼ acres	4,000

Newtown.

Lot No. 32 25x100 Payntar map	$800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

4th-av., e. s., 1½ lots, 50x210, Mount Vernon	$1,500

Greenburg.

Tarrytown road, n. s., adjoining Caleb Martine's, 8 56-100 acres	$6,000

Morrisania.

Melton-st., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Cortlandt-av., 50x100	nom.
144th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100	$800
Westchester turnpike, n. s., 75 ft. e. of Balcom-av., 100x211	26,000

Rye.

Purchase-st., n. s., adjoining W. K. Peyton's, 160x200	$1,200

West Farms.

Bathgate-place, 150 ft. w. of Washington-av., 25x100	$1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Corner of New and Learing sts., 25x135	$3,000
Pennsylvania-av. and Vanderpool-st., s. w. corner, 25x100	450

East Orange.

Evergreen-place, e. s., 55 ft. s. from Halsted-place, 55x125	$6,600
Halsted-place, s. s., 218 ft. w. of Halsted-st., 70x212	20,470
Sussex-av., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Sterling-st., 29x80	500

Jersey City.

Washington-st., w. s., 26.6 ft. s. of Sussex-st., 25x100	$15,000
Northeast corner Prospect and North 10th-sts., 62x100x76x100	9,500

Hudson City.

Paterson-st., lot No. 213, map of West Hoboken Land Association No. 2, 25x100	$450

North Bergen.

Durham-av., lot No. 25, map of Belle-av., dated 1850	$235

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 100 4TH-AV., NEAR 12TH-ST. (Established 1853.)
All that is required for proper management of real estate attended to, and returns promptly made.

FOR SALE — THE TWO HOUSES AND lot, southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.; lot 26 9-12x117 feet, nearly equal to one lot and a quarter. It is on the crown of the street and some thirty feet above water mark, and presents a good show from Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 686 AND 688 Lexington-av., two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., in complete order, and having all the modern improvements. Can be seen by applying at No. 688. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 125 WEST 20th-st., a three-story brick house, with three-story extension, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; is now ready for occupancy, and can be seen from 10 to 3, without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

A BROWN-STONE DWELLING FOR sale very reasonably; three-story high-stoop, strictly modern and first class; 20.3x60x100; 25th-st., adjoining 4th-av.; location unexceptionable.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 42D-ST.—A SUPERIOR, extra large, four-story high-stoop house; (stable, if wanted;) price very reasonable; others on 5th-av., 8th to 62d sts, $60,000 to $250,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x98.9, on 24th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; price $50,000. For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT SOUTHEAST corner of West 11th and 4th sts.; house new, with all modern improvements. Inquire of M. BANTA, No. 205 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADISON-AV.—An elegant full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, and fine stable; lot 25x200; $85,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house on East 15th-st., 25x50x103.3; will be sold at a very reasonable price. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$2,500.—CLINTON-PLACE, 8TH-st. property, near Broadway, for sale; leased for $4,000 per annum. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—NO. 107 EAST 28th-st. Apply to G. W. DUER, National Bank of the State of New-York, No. 35 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story brick house, high-stoop, brown-stone finish, basement, sub-cellar and extension; house 23x50; in perfect order, with all the modern conveniences; lot 23x145; garden and fruit; a very desirable location; very near all the ferries. Apply to WM. MORGAN, PLACE & CO., Nos. 60 William-st., New-York, and 45½ Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND Mansard roof brown stone house, No. 185 President-st., Brooklyn; house 22½ feet front and 48 feet deep; all modern conveniences and large billiard room on the fourth floor; neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply next door (No. 187) or to C. H. MARVIN, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements, in perfect order, in one of the most desirable locations of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, near the cars and short distance from the ferries, for sale on favorable terms; possession now, May or Fall. AVERY J. SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 148 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A gentleman's country seat, built in Italian villa style, having about fourteen rooms, grounds handsomely laid out, with fine shade trees, abundance of choice fruit, stable, carriage house and poultry yard; a fine well of purest water. The property commands a fine view of the Sound, is perfectly healthy, and is in close proximity to churches, schools and markets. This is very desirable for a family residence, and is in complete order for immediate occupation. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., or S. H. GRANT, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE house, 32x28, extension in rear, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn, &c.; price $3,000. Also house 26x30, extension 18x18, two-story and attic; garden plot about ½ acre; good barn; price $2,200. Also 60 acres of land, half tillable, balance pasture land; price $6,000. The foregoing property is situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, about an hour distant from New-York. For further particulars apply at No. 108 Water-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.—A first-class country residence, distant one hour from the City Hall, New-York, will be exchanged for merchandise or real estate in part; there is no incumbrance on the property; price thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.) Apply from Tuesday to Saturday, 22d to 26th inst., inclusive, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
GEORGE CANADAY, Astor House.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO rent, a house containing 12 rooms, with stable, coach house, &c., standing on one acre of land; seven minutes' walk from the station; the ornamental and shade trees are well grown, and there are flower and kitchen gardens. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 East Washington-place, New-York.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING,
Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing, a fine large house, gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden and fruit trees, fine well, &c., with two acres of land. Apply to WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A stone house, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. For terms and full information, apply to the owner, at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NUMBER of beautiful residences, near the principal railroad depot, churches, market and business centre; beautifully located, and on high ground; ranging in price from $10,000 to $12,000. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN YONKERS, A SHORT DIStance from the depot and overlooking the river, two newly-built houses, one large and one small; will be sold much below their value; possession immediately. Apply to J. ODELL, No. 19 Nassau-st., N. Y.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A FINE MODERN residence and outbuildings; 8 acres finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; for sale cheap or exchange for City property; others all locations, prices.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT NEW-ROchelle, a very desirable country seat on the water; carriage house, stables, &c.; four acres of land, a large variety of choice fruit, good boating, bathing and fishing. Apply to W. H. LECOUNT.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale or exchange for house in Brooklyn—Snug place of eight acres, with good improvements, and convenient to landings, on North Shore, S. I.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 136 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—DESCRIPTIVE catalogue of houses and country seats for 1870 now ready; sent free. Address or call on J. M. MEEKER, 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, or 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE house, two stories, six rooms, attic and cellar; also, a splendid lot on high ground; good neighborhood. Apply to S. D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

HOBOKEN.—HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, No. 182 Bloomfield-st. Inquire at No. 323 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED country residence, Strawberry Hill, Stamford, Conn., near depot; thirteen trains daily, to and from the City; situation high and healthy; gas throughout the house; furnace, water, &c.; four acres land, in lawn, garden and evergreens; fruit in abundance; berries and currants; outbuildings complete; neighborhood first-class; fine views and drives. For particulars apply to CHARLES HARRIMAN, No. 142 Duane-st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, a large two-story house and attic containing 12 rooms; the grounds, one-half acre, are beautifully laid out in garden and walks, and well stocked with shade and fruit trees; the location is within four minutes' walk of Rye depot. Apply to A. ENNIS, Rye, or H. W. QUIN, Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Harlem.—A very small sum, and board for three adults; other boarders can be taken; near depot. Address L., Station C.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 West 47th-st.; a most desirable location. For terms, inquire on the premises. Also, to let, stable, No. 21 West 44th-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, all improvements, 45th st.; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, THREE-story dwelling, No. 217 West 25th-st. Apply at E. H. REEVES & CO.'S, Nos. 185 and 187 Water-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN—REAL EState agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for rent—
Store and apartments, No. 131 Waverley-place; have just been put in perfect order, painted and papered throughout, $850.
Third floor and attic, No. 127 Waverley-place, $300; store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley-place, possession May 1, $520.
House and rear building, No. 46 Hudson-st., to lease for a term of years, $4,000.
Beautiful country seat at Pleasantville, Westchester County; beautiful brook and perfectly healthy, $650.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26½ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

WALL AND PINE-ST. OFFICES TO let.—Spacious and light offices in the marble-front building Nos. 59 and 61 Pine-st., communicating with No. 56 Wall-st. Apply to R. D. MCEWEN,
No. 59 Pine-st., third floor.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, MARCH 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
ONE HUNDRED BROOKLYN LOTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.
Substantial two-story attic and high basement brick house on Union-st., No. 239, modern improvements, 25x42x100; very desirable, good neighborhood, fine thoroughfare.
CHOICE PROSPECT PARK LOTS.
PRESIDENT-ST.—N. s., 167 ft. 6 in. w. of 7th-av., five lots.
WYCKOFF-ST.—N. s., 266 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., five lots.
DEAN-ST.—N. s., 125 ft. w. of Grand-av., and only three blocks from Park, twelve lots.
DEGRAW-ST.—N. s., near Classon-av., seven lots.
DEGRAW-ST.—N. s., 100 ft. from Rogers-av., four lots.
TENTH WARD LOTS.
UNION-ST.—S. e. corner of Smith-st., twelve lots.
EIGHTEENTH WARD LOTS.
COOPER-ST.—S. s., between Broadway and Bushwick-av., one lot.
BUSHWICK-AV. AND VAN VOORHIS-ST.—S. w. corner, two lots.
BROADWAY AND SHAFFER-ST.—Five lots.
TWENTY-FIRST WARD LOTS.
BAINBRIDGE-ST.—S. s., between Hopkinson and Paca avs., four lots.
FLATBUSH LOTS.
Fifty lots on Schenectady, Clarkson, Diamond and Garden sts.
Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE House, Barn and 45 Building Lots, on Samuel, Catharine and Ann sts., in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., at auction, in parcels to suit purchasers.
EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
SAMUEL-ST.—TWO-STORY AND ATTIC FRAME DWELLING, filled in with brick, about 36x36, and plot of ground on the northerly side of Samuel-st., adjoining the property of the Presbyterian Church on the west. Pleasantly located. Also, A GOOD BARN, about 25x31. Good well and cistern on the premises.
SAMUEL, CATHERINE AND ANN STS.—About FORTY BUILDING PLOTS, comprising about one and a half City lots each, pleasantly located on said streets, and well calculated for immediate improvement.
This property is well located on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements and only about 100 yards from the Southern Boulevard, affording an easy and pleasant drive to the City. Perfectly healthy, easy of access by the Harlem Railroad to Tremont or Fordham, from which it is distant less than one mile.
Stages from West Farms connect with the cars for New-York at Tremont. The site of the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad is within half a mile of this property. This road will offer additional facility for communication with the City.
Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on Bond and Mortgage, if desired.
Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., (near the Railroad Depot,) Tremont, or of the Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTHWEST CORNER GRAND AND GREENE STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway:
GRAND-ST.—The two lots of land, situate on the southwest corner of Grand and Greene sts., and known as Nos. 85 and 87 Grand-st., and Nos. 33 and 35 Greene-st. The improvements consist of a four-story brick store, in perfect order, on the corner, a three-story brick house adjoining on Grand-st., and two three-story brick houses on Greene-st. This property is one of the best business locations in the City, is opposite the elegant new stores of Appletons, and from the character of the improvements now contemplated will soon be required for wholesale business purposes. Lots together 50 feet 5 inches on Grand-st., by 96 feet 1½ inches on Greene-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROMI-NENT BUSINESS CORNER ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, AND GORES ON WORTH-ST., FRONTING THE SQUARE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Robert S. Luqueer, Executor:
CHATHAM-SQUARE—Southwesterly corner of Worth-st.; one of the most prominent on the square, being 32.3 on Chatham-st., 37.0¼ on Worth-st., by 35.6½ in depth.
WORTH-ST.—Two gores on the northerly side, 37.10 4-10 westerly from Chatham-square. These gores, though small, can be built upon and made to pay a handsome income, having privilege of building vaults to the curb line at a small expense.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st. at auction.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
EAST 17TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with brick factory thereon, known as Nos. 512 and 514 East 17th-st., south side, between Avenues A and B; building is four stories, 45.9x50 feet, with engine, boiler, &c.; on rear of lot is a two-story brick stable; plot 45.9x92 feet.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of A. W. Leggett and D. D. Briggs, executors of Philip Briggs, deceased;
NORTHWEST CORNER FRANKLIN AND ELM STS.—The valuable lot, with the two-story brick, front and rear, building, known as No. 40 Franklin-st. and No. 76 Elm-st. Size of lot, 25 feet front, 28 feet rear by 80 feet in depth. Sale peremptory. Terms cash.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 60 WEST 46TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
WEST 46TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the south side of West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 60. The house is about 60 feet deep, contains all the modern improvements, and is in good order; mirrors, cornices and chandeliers are sold with the house. Possession May 1, 1870. Lot 20x100.5 feet.
Maps with full particulars at No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.
Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.
Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Sale without reservation.
Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST 27TH-ST.—The three-story brown-stone house No. 136 West 27th-st.
3D-AV. AND 90TH-ST.—Eight lots on southwest corner 3d-av. and 90th-st., with house and stable.
EAST 95TH-ST.—Two fine lots on 95th-st., near Madison-av. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REMEMBER AUCTION SALE OF 165 acre farm near Princeton; will be sold to highest bidder. Get printed description of JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price
The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City.
This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.
The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.
The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117⅜	117⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67	113¼	113½
Coupon, 1881	117⅜	117⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¼	113½
5-20 Regis., 1862	114	114¼	10-40 Regis	109¼	109½
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115¼	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112½
5-20 Coupon, '64	114¼	114⅜	Gold	118	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	114¼	114⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac	111⅝	111⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113	113¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 16, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors to serve for four (4) years, in the place of three (3) members whose term of service expires by law.
The books for the transfer of stock and bonds of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1870, at the agency in New-York City, WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., and at the office in Pittsburg, and will reopen on the 17th of March, 1870. F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M. By order, H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS, held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6½ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
We offer for sale on favorable terms
THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
of the
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD CO.,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.
These bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road.
The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-st.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS,
NO. 9 NEW-ST.,
Offer to capitalists and other parties desirous of making investments the following line of desirable Southern securities:
New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds.
Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, ind. by State of Georgia.
Memphis and Charleston 7 per cent. bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee 8 per cent. Consolidated bonds.
Greenville and Columbia 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
Orange, Alexandria and Manassas First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Louisiana Levee 8 per cent. bonds.
Memphis City 6 per cent. bonds.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers' use, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. De Rothschild and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 48 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.
MILLER F. MOORE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.
No. 141 Broadway, New-York.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1870.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 15th March, proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. Feb. 23, and opened on the morning of 16th March.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PHILADELPHIA, NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., Feb. 16, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, a dividend of seventy-five cents a share was declared, payable upon the 1st of March.
The transfer books will be closed on the 24th proximo. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due MARCH 1, 1870, on the Ten Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, on and after that date.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,934,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government tax.
Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from that date.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE OF TAX.
INTEREST on NEW DEPOSITS commences the first day of every month. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, Pres. J. F. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 09.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
ASSETS .... $1,057,397 31 | SURPLUS $139,034 77

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.
The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:
Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,353.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836 31,571, 13,163.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,634.
Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—800 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, 50 small cars, (1½ yards, 3 feet 2 inches gauge,) 70 horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to
N. C. MUNSON,
Boston, Mass.

EXPRESSES.

**THE ENTIRE INTEREST OF SHEPherd's Passaic Express has this day been purchased by J. L. SMITH, hoping that he may receive a liberal share of the business of Passaic.
FEB. 4, 1870. CHAS. C. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Feb. 23 | Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10
Tarifa, Thursday, Feb. 24 | Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16
Celestia, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2 | Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3 | Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9 | Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA.....Feb. 23 | INDIA.....March 12
COLUMBIA.....Feb. 26 | CAMBRIA.....March 19
EUROPA.....March 5 | ANGLIA.....March 26

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate ports, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Feb. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax.)
Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.....March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN.....Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH..Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, GRIGGS, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 6 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY. Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SAN DOMINGO STEAM LINE

FOR PORTO PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.

The regular Mail Steamer
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. DELANOY,

will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely.

EXCURSION TICKETS for the voyage out and home, which include board in the vessel while in the above ports, $100, gold.

Persons wishing to visit a milder climate during the Winter and spring months will find this a most eligible opportunity.

Hotel accommodations at San Domingo City can be had at Monsieur Auguste's at $3, gold, per day.

Price of passage to Porto Plata, gold.....$70
Price of passage to Samana and San Domingo, gold. 80

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 24.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and touch at St. Thomas, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

R. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, via Nassau, Feb. 24.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 5 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Captain BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICK, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 88 South-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP
MEREDITA,
Captain CHARLES STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

In now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The splendid steamers
NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY.
Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS,
leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. HAWES, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via N. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland, and to Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Jersey City and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 6:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 7 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6:45 P. M. and 8:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., 6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage from hotels left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 7 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. BUCKER, WM. R. BARR,
Gen'l Sup't. Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave Hamilton ferry, foot of Montague st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M. for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (room No. 4,) in the City of New-York, before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for the purpose we will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment, and which we assess as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the north by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north the centre line of Ninety-fifth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, or the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR,
HUGH SMITH, } Commissioners.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY J. RAYMOND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1870.

JULIETTE RAYMOND,
E. D. MORGAN, } Administrators.
ja27-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. GAYNOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Robert Gillen, Attorney, at 80 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1870.

CHARLOTTE A. GAYNOR, Executrix.
EDWARD F. GAYNOR, Executor.
f10-1aw6m Thsat

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH DIXON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June, 1870.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of December, 1869. AVERY T. BROWN, Executor.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. DECOLAM, WHOSE CLAIRvoyant powers have astonished the public both in Europe and the United States, is in New-York for a short time. Can be consulted from 10 till 9 at No. 1,328 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; no objection to a first-class boarding house; first-class cook in all its branches—bread, pastry, meats and poultry; best of City references. Address COOK, Box No. 40 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework, by an intelligent, industrious and capable girl: City or country; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person, who is a first-class seamstress and hairdresser; will take charge of a grown child; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 353 East 17th-st., corner of 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as children's nurse, or to wait on an invalid lady and assist as housekeeper; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 218 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman to do the entire cooking, washing and ironing of a small private family; good cook, baker, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 39th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 949 8th-av., corner 56th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, washing and boning; has no objections to assist with the washing; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 110 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 127 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman as cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 135 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A private family by an experienced, economical woman; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st., second floor front, Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as competent waitress: willing and obliging; City reference if required. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear, a few doors from 6th-av.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would do washing in a small private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 432, corner of 30th-st. and 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; can bring it up by bottle or hand; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 113 West 18th-st., over tea store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, a Protestant, a situation as seamstress or nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to country; excellent City references. Call at No. 342 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by an excellent servant; very obliging and a thorough laundress; "French fluting; does up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE good situations for her waitress, lady's maid and seamstress, cook and laundress, or housemaid, all of whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 22 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; very respectable, and a thorough cook; country or City; meat, game, pastry, soup, &c.; good baker; best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 535.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT WOman, a situation as good cook and baker; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; has superior reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastries, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; is fully competent in each capacity; wages $15. Call at 146 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable girl, speaking English, as first-class chambermaid; three years' City references from last place. Call at No. 23 East 37th-st., present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fineries; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; City references. Call at No. 228 7th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman a situation as waitress; she can take the place of a waiter man; good City reference. Call at No. 57 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook and to do the washing and ironing; has good City reference; country preferred. No. 152 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and laundress; good City references. Call at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., two flights of stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent lady's maid to go to Europe; understands hairdressing and dressmaking thoroughly. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good recommendation. Call at No. 147 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as child's nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 57 West 46th-st., who will give her the highest recommendation.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse, or will do general housework; good reference. Call for three days at No. 45 Elizabeth-st., near Canal.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESpectable young girl as chambermaid. Apply for two days at 479 3d-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a neat young woman; City references. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO UNderstands fluting, a situation in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 342 4th-av.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 339 4TH-AV., a new No. 535.—For country or City a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

AN EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT workwoman on ladies', children's and infants' clothes, would like the work of a few families by the day or week; has a sewing machine. Call all the week at No. 234 6th-av., in the store, near 15th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in the country, and country only, as coachman and groom and to assist in gardening; has four years' reference from last place, Address G. C., No. 24 Twenty-second Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as vegetable gardener; long experience in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; well recommended from his last employers. Address, for two days, J. L., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A PRACTICAL and experienced farmer (American) and wife: the man as farmer and gardener, and the first-class dairy woman; best of recommendations. Address S. G. LEWIS, Box No. 468; Post-Office, Rondout, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands the business in all its departments; the best of City and country reference. Address P. K. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands his business; has four years' reference from his last place. Address H. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; English; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of conservatory in all its various departments; has six and seven years' references. Address D. B., seed store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address O. T., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; no children; understands both thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; has best of recommendation; country preferred. Address THOMAS, Box 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; understands the care of horses, and driving; first-class; has been accustomed to horses for the last fifteen years; knows the City well. Address H. DIXON, No. 2 Grand-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good, careful driver; can milk; best references. Address J. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Frenchman speaking very little English, but thoroughly competent, and having the very best City references. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a married man; one child; he is a first-class gardener and refers to well-known gentlemen. Address J. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a steady reliable young Scotchman; can take entire charge of a gentleman's country seat. Can be seen for three days at the seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; first-class references for honesty, sobriety and capability; five years in last place. Address H. G., at seed store No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DUTCHESS COUNTY farmer a situation as farmer, or would take a farm on shares. Call or address E. M., No. 240 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; C. G., No. 38 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER'S WIFE, as private family, where there is a good garden and out of doors; has the best of City reference for her husband's character and capability. Address R. W., seed store, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a married man who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address R. W., seed store, No. 41 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A MARRIED man, without incumbrance; must be first class, with good written recommendations. None other need apply at Albemarle Hotel, corner of Broadway and 24th-st., Room No. 46.

WANTED—IN A BOOKSTORE, A MAN TO make himself generally useful in packing books, selling, &c.; must be willing and industrious. Address, stating wages expected, BOOKSELLER, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN IMPORTing house. One acquainted with white goods and embroideries, and having first-class references, may address WHITE GOODS, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands dressmaking. Apply for two days, between 10 A. M. and 12 M. and 5 and 6 P. M., at 75 5th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, WITH good reference. Apply at No. 44 West 17th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER; he must understand the business. Inquire at Sweeny's Restaurant.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, BY A small private family in the City. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; $12—$16; and cook, washer, ironer, laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family. Apply at No. 231 Sullivan-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE JEUNE PERSONNE FRANcaise très bien élevée, et parfaitement recommandée desirerait entrer dans une famille privée, pour s'occuper de couture et soigner une jeune demoiselle. S'adresser au 405 5me-av.

UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANcaise—Munie de bonnes recommandations, et connaissant parfaitement ses devoirs; desire entrer dans une bonne famille. S'adresser au 405 5me-av.

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, } COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials now on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in such bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On THURSDAY, Feb. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 4th-st., between Lafayette-place and Bowery:

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black-walnut suites, in green reps, mahogany tete-a-tetes, black-walnut bookcase, crimson reps ingrain curtains, lace window curtains, black-walnut marble-top centre tables, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors, extension table, &c.; chairs, mahogany lounges, cottage suites, carved black-walnut and other dressing bureaus, washstands, pillows, bolsters

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The moderated temperature of yesterday again spoiled skating prospects. Neither the Central Park Pond, nor MAC MILLAN'S, nor the Brooklyn Rinks were solid enough to be opened all day to the public. The Empire Rink was patronized, but the crowd on Tuesday had hurt the surface.

United States six per cent. bonds of 1881 and gold sold yesterday at precisely the same price—117¾@118.

In the Harlem Police Court, before Justice MCQUADE, yesterday, MICHAEL STONE, LUKE CAVANAGH and PATRICK MULLEN were brought up on a charge of knocking down PHILIP O'BRIEN on One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and robbing him of $210, on Monday night last. They were fully committed.

Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD is to deliver his popular address, "Music and its Influence," before the New-York Institution for the Blind, this (Thursday) evening.

To-morrow (Friday) evening, the juvenile choir of St. Bernard's Church will give an entertainment for the benefit of destitute Cuban families of this City.

Rev. E. F. JONES, a celebrated temperance lecturer, will address Harmony Lodge at the Hall No. 334 Grand-street, on Saturday evening.

Mr. W. E. ROOSEVELT and Mr. H. MORSE, pupils in Mr. JOHN MCMULLIN'S school, lecture this afternoon at No. 900 Broadway. They announce the subjects, "Whale Fishery" and "The Microscope."

Hon. J. G. RHODES, Sergeant-at-Arms of the New-York State Assembly, called upon several Presidents and other parties connected with insurers yesterday, serving them with subpœnas to appear before the Insurance Committee in Albany, at 3 P. M. to-day. Among those subpœnaed were Messrs. WINTON, President of the Mutual Life; NORDHOFF, of the *Evening Post;* FREEMAN, of the Globe Mutual, and PECKHAM.

President WOOLSEY is to lecture in New-York shortly on the "Definition and Sphere of the Police Power." The lecture will be one of a course of twelve under the auspices of the American Social Science Association.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., delivered an interesting lecture on "John Huss" at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Twenty-third-street, last evening, for the benefit of the Home of the Evangelists. He mentioned numerous incidents connected with the life of the great religious reformer, during his stay at Prague, besides giving a description of his arraignment before the Council at Trent, and his subsequent death. He also spoke of the effect of the great continental war on Popery in which HUSS, MELANCTHON and others took part.

The third annual ball of the Stuyvesant Club took place at Irving Hall, last evening, under very pleasant auspices. Mr. JOHN HAYES acted as Floor Manager, and Mr. WM. H. CRAIG as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The club is a social organization, its members being mostly residents of the Eighteenth Ward. The following are the officers: President—JOHN J. WALSH; Vice-President—Adam S. Cameron; Secretaries—James McCafferty, Fernando Baltes; Treasurer—John T. Kelly; Historian—John H. Harnett.

A fire occurred last evening at No. 100 Nassau-street, doing a damage of $500 to THOS. H. LEVY, picture dealer, on the first floor, and of $200 to E. B. FAY, dealer in photographs, on the same floor. J. CLARK, broker, on the second floor, sustained a damage of $200, and the building will require $500 for repairs.

The German Democratic General Committee of this City, held their regular monthly meeting at Tammany Hall last night. The names of the standing committees of the Executive Committee were read, and Mr. MAGNUS GROSS, Chairman of the latter Committee, made a report on the Excise and other important bills pending before the Legislature.

The examination in the case of Captain PEABODY, of the ship *Neptune*, and his three mates, charged before Commissioner SHIELDS with cruelly treating several of the crew of the *Neptune*, at the request of ex-Judge PEABODY, brother of the Captain, has been postponed until 11 A. M. on next Saturday.

Last evening a large and attentive audience was present in the Twenty-third-street Reformed Presbyterian Church, at the ordination and installation of Rev. DAVID GREGG, the new pastor of the congregation. The sermon from Philippian, first chapter, seventeenth verse: "I am set for the defence of the Gospel," was preached by Rev. J. W. SHAW, of Coldenham. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. H. BOGGS, of Brooklyn. The charge to the people by Rev. J. R. THOMPSON, of New-Jersey.

A grand *soirée* and concert of St. Andrew's Division, No. 300, Sons of Temperance, is to be given at Trenor's Hall this evening. Robertson's Band is to be in attendance, and Messrs. GEORGE SIMPSON, ROBERT ANDERSON, Professor H. E. CLARK and numerous other gentlemen are to interpret a programme, including instrumental music, songs and speeches.

JOSEPH BALLOU, having been robbed last night of $15 while in the disreputable house No. 34 Third-avenue, caused the Fifteenth Precinct Police to arrest all the inmates of the place. The prisoners, who gave respectively the names of Lizzie Smith, Charles Scholes, George Forrest, William Smith, George Wilson, *alias* Allen, George W. Field and Emma Smith, were locked up as disorderly characters for the night. Mr. BALLOU could not identify the female in whose company he was when victimized by means of the panel game, and could not designate any portion of the money found on the person of the prisoners as that of which he was relieved.

During Tuesday night the Croton water pipe burst in the fancy goods store of JULIUS SCHWITZER, No. 619 Eighth-avenue, and before it was discovered so much water had escaped that the stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000. The water also made its way into No. 621 adjoining, where goods were injured to the amount of $500.

On the 2d of January SARAH ROBINSON, a colored woman residing at No. 16 Howard-street, was sent to the Island for thirty days on a charge of disorderly conduct. On the day following, ELLEN GILMORE, another colored woman living at No. 15 St. John's-lane, entered SARAH'S apartments and stole $65 worth of bedding and other property. The owner, as soon as she was set at liberty, caused ELLEN'S arrest yesterday, and Justice HOGAN held her for trial, in default of bail.

ISRAEL COLMBURN, a native of Hungary, aged 42, who was in the Tombs Prison for intoxication, died suddenly yesterday. He resided at No. 172 Montgomery-street, Syracuse. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

JOSEPH DOCHTERMANN, a child, died yesterday in the basement of No. 212 Cherry-street, from the effects of burns sustained in an accidental manner, from an overheated stove. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

JOHN GIBBS, a colored man, janitor at No. 63 William-street, occupied in part by FRANCIS LATHROP, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of larceny. It appears that Mr. LATHROP, who is a bookdealer, has for two or three years missed quantities of books, valued in the aggregate at $3,000. No suspicion attached to GIBBS until yesterday, when he was seen to give a white man a large bag full of books, containing fifty volumes, the property of Mr. JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr. who had left them in storage. The aid of Officer FITZSIMMONS was called in, and he arrested both GIBBS and the messenger. GIBBS then confessed he had committed all of the larcenies and disposed of the plunder to a waste paper dealer. The Magistrate held the colored janitor for trial at the General Sessions, and discharged the other man, as there was no evidence to show that he knew the property found in his possession to have been stolen.

Mrs. MARY CHRISTOPHER was charged in the United States Commissioner's office, yesterday, with having done business as a retail liquor dealer at No. 275 Water-street, without a license. Her husband claimed to be the owner of the place, but she was held in $500 bail for examination.

Burglars entered the residence of Dr. MCGREGOR, in Eighty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Tuesday night, but only obtained two overcoats as the reward of their enterprise.

Commissioner BOSWORTH sat yesterday to examine charges against policemen, and investigated twenty-three cases, none of which presented anything of public interest. Nearly all the complaints were for being off post, and in cases where it was the third offence of the kind proven against him, will lead to the dismissal of the offender from the force.

CHARLES MORSE was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Judge SCOTT, charged with assaulting EDWARD FOUNTAIN by striking him several times on the head with a slung shot, seriously injuring him, on Tuesday evening. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was held to answer.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, JOHN REILLY and THOMAS FRENCH were charged with breaking into the Pacific Mail steamer *Northern Star* on the 25th January and stealing $75 worth of lead pipe. The prisoners were observed to enter the vessel by a young lad named THOMAS HAMILTON who gave the information that led to their arrest. They were committed for examination.

BROOKLYN.

The man BRYSON, whose ankle was broken in the Bath Hotel, on Saturday, is still in the City Hospital. The proprietor SIMERS, who was accused of inflicting the injury, has been held in bail to answer. SIMERS states that he will provide for the family of BRYSON till he recovers.

The Philharmonic Society gave a rehearsal with artists, yesterday afternoon, in the Academy of Music, of the entire programme of their concert of Saturday. The pieces selected are chiefly from the works of the operatic masters, ROSSINI, WEBER, &c.

The United States Marshal has come into possession of thirteen barrels of whisky seized as contraband on premises in Twenty-first-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues. Other fifty-one barrels, taken from OWEN MCGEE, remain for another week till the claimant files his demand and appears to answer.

Mrs. LAURA C. HOLLOWAY will repeat her celebrated lecture on CHARLOTTE BRONTE this evening, at the Athenæum, for the benefit of the Holy Trinity Mission, a most worthy institution, devoted to the benefit of the poor.

Undeterred by the example of New-York, Brooklyn is threatened with another infliction of the Frear poultice pavement on Franklin-avenue.

The mysterious chests, containing a choice assortment of tools and appliances, suspiciously like the stock in trade of a counterfeiter of United States currency, seem at last to have found an owner. A Mr. DOYLE, who called at his late residence, in Alderman TIERNAN'S house, at Prospect Park, claimed these articles, found they were in possession of the Park Commissioners and while claiming them there, was arrested by the Police and is now detained at the Washington-street Police Station, awaiting the arrival of Colonel WHITELY, of the Secret Service, from Washington.

Pending the decision as to the validity of the rule declared by Justice BUCKLEY in the swill milk case, Mr. BERGH abstained from appearing against the seven cock fighters who were captured in the raid we lately reported, and who appeared yesterday to answer before Justice WALSH. The accused were accordingly discharged. Some others, arrested at the same time and who had pleaded guilty, being fined $10 each.

PRIMUS HAMILTON, a young man of color, who has been detained since November last on a charge of accelerating the death of GIFFORD BRAND, a German saloon keeper, by a violent assault, was yesterday brought up at the Court of Sessions under an indictment of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The jury returned a verdict of assault and battery. Sentence, nine months in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Yesterday morning, about 4:30 o'clock, a man named EDWARD DOUGHERTY was found lying in the cellar of a new building in Warren-street, near Columbia-street. He had apparently fallen there, and on being conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital it was found he had sustained a fracture of the skull. His injuries proved fatal at 12:30 o'clock yesterday.

A driver of one of the Court-street cars was run over by his car yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock. He fell beneath the wheels while running alongside of it to keep himself warm. He was removed to Long Island College Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

Jamaica Lodge, No. 346, F. and A. M., celebrated WASHINGTON'S birthday by a public reception on the evening of the 22d inst. Mr. LEWRY, the Master of the lodge, presided with marked ability. Addresses were delivered by Hon. J. G. ARMSTRONG, County Judge, and District Deputy G. M. PRINCE. The other appropriate exercises passed off in harmony, and at a late hour the members of the lodge with their invited guests departed with mutual good feeling.

The farmers' dwelling at the country seat of Mr. EDWIN HOYT, near Astoria, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. At the time of the fire there was no one in the house. Loss about $2,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

The examination of OSCAR RITTER, the colored minister, on a charge of attempting to outrage a woman, took place on Tuesday at Flushing, before Justice QUARTERMAN. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, and gave bonds for his appearance. When arrested Saturday, he was on the way to the depot intending to leave town.

Hon. J. J. ARMSTRONG has refused to release the highwayman BRENNAN on bail. His friends say they are willing to become his bail to any amount.

Yesterday Justice MCKENNA, of Newtown, issued a warrant of attachment against the property of one JOHN J. HARTMAN, and Officer LYMAN, of Hunter's Point, seized a quantity of flour found on the premises lately occupied by HARTMAN. It seems that the defendant had hired of the plaintiff a bakery, and after occupying it for some time one morning was not to be found, and landlord and creditors were left in the lurch.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Methodists of New-Rochelle, having purchased a plot of ground admirably situated at the corner of Main and Centre streets as a site for their contemplated new house of worship, which is to be one of the finest edifices in Westchester County, the Ladies' Mite Society, connected with the Church, gave a sociable on Tuesday and last evening, with a view of raising a fund to be applied to furnishing the new sanctuary when erected. The festive and musical entertainments, as well as the receipts, proved very satisfactory to all concerned. Mrs. JOHN DYOTT, formerly of Wallack's Theatre, presided at the piano.

In the case of THOMAS SMITH, who was expelled from his seat in the Board of Trustees of the village of Yonkers for insulting and unparliamentary language, and who subsequently applied to Justice TAPPEN, of the Supreme Court, for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board of Trustees to admit him to a seat in that body, Justice TAPPEN, it is understood, has decided the matter in favor of the Board of Trustees.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning an effort was made to enter the hotel of Dr. BLAKE, on Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon. The robbers had commenced cutting out a pane of glass, which was broken in pieces, some of which fell into the room and aroused a Mrs. WEED, who was sleeping in an adjoining apartment. She instantly gave the alarm to Dr. BLAKE, who sallied forth in search of the robbers only in time to discover their retreating figures. Several bags which they had brought with them to hold their contemplated booty were found outside the building. From the bungling manner in which their operations were conducted, some tramps who had been seen round the village during the day are suspected of having made the demonstration.

NEW-JERSEY.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Newark, held to devise measures for publicly celebrating the official ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, it was resolved that on its official announcement a Committee fire a salute of 100 guns, and at the celebration a salvo of thirty be fired. The pastor of the colored M. E. Church at Orange, has published a card denying that the members of his church have anything to do with the prospective celebration, and condemns the whole affair as unbecoming a Christian people.

The churches of Jersey City and Newark will unite in services to-day, in observance of the "Day of Prayer for Colleges."

A master weaver named CARL FREDERICK WETZEL, aged 43 years, was found lying dead under the iron railway bridge crossing Governor-street, Paterson, early yesterday morning. He had been drinking on the previous evening at a saloon near the Depot, and is supposed to have started to walk up the railroad track towards his boarding house in River-street and to have fallen through the bridge in the dark. An inquest was held last evening.

The foot race on the Paterson Course on Tuesday between CAHILL and RANEY, for a purse of $300, distance two miles, was won by the former in 12:19.

On Tuesday a young man named EDWARD D. GREEN was instantly killed at Boonton by falling between the cars while endeavoring to jump off to save himself from being precipitated down an embankment, whither the cars were thrown, owing to the misplacing of a switch. He resided with his father at that place.

Yesterday an insane woman of Newark, named HANNAH DOLAN, was taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Newark. Her insanity is attributed to an inordinate religious excitement.

A man named CHARLES DALY, of Newark, was committed to the county jail yesterday to await trial on a charge of brutally ill using his wife.

BRADY'S Skating Ring, Jersey City, was thronged yesterday afternoon and evening. This rink has the finest sheet of ice in the vicinity of New-York, the ice being as solid as steel. WOLCOTT, TOTTEN and many members of the New-York and Hoboken clubs were on the ice. A fine band of music performed during the evening. The rink will be open this afternoon and evening.

The members of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, of Bergen City, have presented their late pastor, Father FITZSIMMONS, with a purse of $800 as a parting gift, and in recognition of his zealous services amongst them.

PHILIP WEISWANDLE, of Union Hill, has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 on a charge of violating the internal revenue laws by carrying on the business of a rectifier without keeping the requisite books.

Yesterday morning a middle-aged man named ROSE, left his home in Newark while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, and up to a late hour last night had not been heard of.

Reunion of the A. O. E. Society of Bellevue College.

The sixth annual reunion of the "A. O. E." Society of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place last evening in the hall of the institution, which was filled to overflowing with ladies and gentlemen, friends and relatives of the students. The exercises consisted of addresses by the President, Dr. Harwood, Professor Elliott, toasts by Dr. Thomas J. Earle, Professor Noyes, J. Wallace Mac Whinnie and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre. Professor DOREMUS exhibited for the first time in public some very interesting experiments with nitrous oxide or laughing gas, which he had caused to be liquified under pressure. He solidified it, and exhibited the strange spectacle of mercury frozen in the liquid gas and burning charcoal at the same instant and in the same apparatus. The Society numbers about five hundred members, and efforts are being made to procure a library—the nucleus of which has already been formed by liberal donations of books from Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Messrs. WM. WOOD & CO. and D. APPLETON & CO. An appeal was made to the friends of the Society to contribute to the object by every means in their power. The Glee Club of the Society sang several songs, and the audience left, evidently much pleased with the entertainment.

TAXES IN MOUNT VERNON.

Indignation Meeting of Citizens last Evening—Resolutions and a Lively Debate—Opposition to the Assessment for a Boulevard.

A meeting of the citizens of Mount Vernon or East Chester, was held last evening to take action with reference to the proposed tax to be assessed in order to cover the expenses incident to the construction of a boulevard through a portion of the town.

The meeting was a very large one. Mr. JOHN STEVENS was elected Chairman and Mr. J. S. WOOD Secretary. Mr. STEVENS made a few remarks to the effect that he had given up attending public meetings in East Chester, as they were characterized by so much discord. He would, however, try and do justice to all.

The call for the meeting was then read by the Secretary and was adopted with but one negative voice.

Mr. BABCOCK then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and ascertain the amount of the indebtedness of this town, whether in bonds or otherwise; for what purposes such indebtedness was contracted, and, if possible, to ascertain the owners and holders of all the bonds of this town now outstanding; to ascertain when and from whom such bonds were purchased, at what rate they were disposed of, and what amount of interest had accrued thereon at the time of purchase; to examine the books, papers and accounts of the Supervisor and Town Clerk of the town of East Chester, especially those appertaining to the issuing of bonds or the expenditure of money; to investigate and ascertain in what manner the bonds are issued, when they are to become due, and also if there are proper vouchers and requisitions on file with the Supervisor and Town Clerk upon which such bonds have been issued or money expended; to ascertain what amount of money has been spent on each separate road now being or about to be constructed in the town of East Chester by Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, and how much more will be needed to complete the same; to ascertain, if possible, from the said Commissioners whether the bids accepted by them were the lowest presented to them, and also to find out whether the work has been done according to contract.

He explained that this meeting was called in the interest of the taxpayers. He had tried to ascertain the indebtedness of the town, and found that there had been issued $116,700 of the town's bonds, of which the Supervisor and the Town Clerk claimed that $32,700 had been destroyed. The law legalizing the issue of those bonds allowed only for $68,000, leaving $16,000 unaccounted for.

At this point occurred great confusion. Amid the cheers and stamping a gentleman moved that the Supervisor be allowed to speak. The Supervisor explained that it was a matter of perfect indifference to him. Being invited to the platform, however, Mr. E. D. LAWRENCE said that though they might not be pleased to see him yet he was proud to be with them. With regard to the bonds, he would remind the audience that he had given security for the faithful discharge of his duty. He had paid out $10,400 on the Boston Road, and $55,000 for Westchester and First-street. The rest was in his keeping. Would any gentleman like to question him? He had understood that he was accused of being the father of the Boston Post Road bill. That was a lie. He feared no one. The bonds he had issued he was obliged to issue. His conscience told him that he was right. He had presented the obnoxious bill as he would anything that was sent to him. His principle was, "the greatest good for the greatest number." He wanted them to stop crying, "Wolf! wolf!" when there was only a mouse in the road. He dared and defied them to prove anything.

Mr. WOOD, in response to his invitation, would like to ask one or two questions.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had agreed to answer any *gentleman*, not any *one*.

Mr. WOOD took his seat.

Mr. BABCOCK, saw by the spirit of the meeting that they thought he had offered his resolution in a vindictive spirit. He had no such feelings. He had gone to the Town Clerk to find out the town's indebtedness, and the Town Clerk did not know anything about it. Who did then? He wanted the officers, if they were honest men, to justify themselves. He moved the previous question on his resolution, which was carried.

Mr. CRAWFORD offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. HUSTED, which was adopted, together with the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting, all bonds issued in the name of this town should bear interest from the days on which they are or are to be issued, and that the action of the Supervisor in issuing the bonds for the Old White Plains road, so that they shall bear interest from Aug. 1, 1869, no matter how long after that date they may be issued, and in levying upon the taxable property of the town $4,760 for interest on the whole amount of paid bonds, when only one-third of them had been issued, is hereby disapproved and requires investigation.

A gentleman present spoke at length on the history of the Road Commissioners and the origin of the present difficulty. The Chair announced that the Committee under Mr. BABCOCK'S resolution was Messrs. Marston, Anderson, Atkinson, Wood and Jones.

The following form of a petition was adopted after considerable debate:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York, now assembled:

The undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the town of East Chester, through which the Boston post road runs, would respectfully remonstrate against the passage of a bill introduced into the Legislature by Hon. E. D. LAWRENCE, asking an additional appropriation of the sum of $25,000 per mile and other doubtful and additional powers to widen, build bridges, take lands, in short, do everything that is against the rights of a free people. Your petitioners would also ask that all the Commissions to lay out, regulate, grade or macadamize roads in the town of East Chester, appointed by the Legislature, be abolished, as ample authority is now given by chapter 855, Laws of 1869, to our local officers to carry out all the improvements the people may desire.

A gentleman said he was present to oppose Captain LAWRENCE, or any one else who was ready to saddle on the community any measure not sanctioned in the days of honest democracy. (A voice: "Well done, honest *Iago*.") The Commissioners had paid for work about ten times as much as it was worth. He read from the legislative records to show that the bill in question was introduced by Mr. LAWRENCE, referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs and reported back to the House. (Mr. LAWRENCE had denied this.) People had been imposed upon in the matter of the boulevard. He spoke at some length.

Mr. MCCORMICK, the Engineer of the road, spoke in defence of the Commissioners, and Mr. WOOD and others answered him, and amid considerable noise the meeting finally adjourned.

Reception of Palestine Commandery.

The reception of Palestine Commandery No. 18, of Knights Templar of this City, took place last evening at Apollo Hall. The attendance was large, and the room was beautifully draped with banners and other insignia of the Order. The music was by BERNSTEIN'S orchestra. The inspection and grand review, which was the great feature of the evening, came off at 11:30 P. M., in which about three hundred Sir Knights participated, under command of Sir Knight THEODORE H. TILTON, Captain-General of Palestine Commandery. The evolutions were of an unusual order, and were gone through with a precision and perfection which speaks well for the character of the organization and the efficiency of the officer in charge. The officers of the Grand Commandery of the State were received with knightly honors, and consisted of the following Sir Knights: Henry C. Preston, Grand Commander; Charles Room, Chief of Staff; John H. Lefferts, Past Grand Commander; Robert Macoy, Grand Recorder; Robert Black, Grand Warder; Frederick E. Wilsey and Valentine Mott, Grand Wardens. Among other distinguished Templars present were Thomas W. Chandler, Grand Commander of the State of Georgia; Samuel H. Stevens, Past Grand Commander of New-Jersey; Wm. H. Doggett, Deputy Grand Commander of New-Jersey; John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Sir Knight George Van Vleit, Eminent Commander of the Commandery, under whose auspices the reception was given. The affair was an eminently successful one and thoroughly enjoyed by all participating in it.

Rumored Changes in the Erie Railway.

Rumors were circulated in Jersey City yesterday that some notable changes were taking place or were about to take place among the Erie Railway officials. According to the reports, Superintendent RUCKERT was about to be suspended, as well as the Chief Engineer. The successor of the present incumbent of the latter office, according to the rumor, was to be JAMES FISK, Jr. So far as the removal or resignation of Mr. RUCKERT is concerned, the rumor appears to had some foundation. Intimations have been given from the headquarters of the Company, in Twenty-Third-street, showing that the resignation of Mr. RUCKERT is being considered, and leading to the belief also that other sweeping changes are to be made.

De Garmo's Receptions.

The receptions yesterday at Mr. DE GARMO'S Dancing Academy, No. 82 Fifth-avenue, were brilliant affairs, and numerously attended by his friends, patrons and pupils. At the *matinée* in the afternoon a variety of new dances were introduced for the first time, accompanied with new music. The third dance on the programme was a galop, composed by WIEGAND, and the sixth, the De Garmo Lanciers. In the evening at the *soirée*, the order of dancing was more extended, and to the new dances of the day were added a galop, "The Baston," by ADOLPH BARSTEIN, and the Zeta Psi Galop. Both receptions were given by Mr. DE GARMO to his pupils, and each closed with the popular German. In the evening the festivities were prolonged until a late hour, the gathering proving a most enjoyable one for all present.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—American Securities and Stocks were buoyant. The following table shows the course of the market for the day:

	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅜	....	92½
Consols for account	92⅜	....	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅝	89¼	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, (old)	88⅝	88⅝	88¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	87⅝	87⅝	87¾
U. S. 10-40s	84¼	....	84½
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111½	111¼	111½
Erie Railroad Shares	21¾	....	22
Atl. and Gt. West'n Shares	29	28½	29

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Bourse opened and closed active. Rentes opened at 74f., and closed at 74f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—United States Five twenty Bonds opened firm at 94⅛@94¼, and closed firm at 94¼@94⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opens steady. The opening prices were 11½d.@11⅝d. for Middling Upland, and 11¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales. The total shipments from Bombay to this port since the 1st inst. were 31,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard was dull at 66s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 23—4:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum declining, and closed at 1s. 9½d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes quiet. Linseed Oil heavy; sales were made this morning at £32 ℔ ton. Tallow heavy. Sugar quiet for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 23.—Cotton opened firm at 138f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 136f. for Low Middling afloat. The market closed quiet for on the spot and to arrive; Low Middling to arrive quoted at 135½f.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Petroleum opened firm at 60½f. for Standard White, closing firm at 60¼f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—EXCHANGE 1-10 off buying; par selling. FLOUR quiet at $3 60@$4 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and firm at 87c.@87½c. for No. 1; 81½c.@81¼c. for No. 2; in the afternoon dull and unchanged. CORN firm and quiet; No. 2, 69½c.; in the afternoon dull at 69½c.@69¾c. for No. 2. OATS quiet at 38½c. for No. 2. RYE active and steady at 66½c.@68c. for No. 2. BARLEY almost nominal; quoted at 65c.@72c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES firm at 93½c.@94c. in iron bound packages. PROVISIONS active. Mess PORK nominal at $26 75, cash. LARD quiet and lower at 14¾c. HAMS quiet; Sweet-pickled, 14½c.; Green, 13½c., loose. MEATS brisk and steady; Green Shoulders, 9½c.; Short Clear Middles, 14½c.; Short Ribs, 13¾c.@14c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c. Dressed HOGS active at $10 50@$10 75. Live HOGS dull at $8 90@$9 80 for fair to extra prime. CATTLE dull at $4 50@$5 25 for fair to good butchers'; $6 50@$7 37½ for good to choice shipping. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 11,000 hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,600 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 06@$1 08. CORN dull for mixed lots; dry and sound scarce and wanted at 73c.@74c.; other grades sell at 68c.@70c.; the great bulk of that coming in is more or less injured. OATS steady at 52c.@55c. RYE dull at 85c.@88c. BARLEY dull at $1@$1 20. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 23c.@23¼c. TOBACCO firm and scarce; receipts light; sales 35 hhds. at full rates. WHISKY firm and in good demand at 94c. cash, 95c. on time. Mess PORK firm and quiet at $27 50 for Standard City; demand light. Bulk MEATS firm at 11¾c. for Shoulders; 14c.@14¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 15c. for Clear Sides; demand light. BACON firm and quiet; Shoulders, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Sides, 16c.@17c. HAMS, 18c.@18½c. LARD firm and quiet; steam, 14¾c.; kettle, 15¼c. EXCHANGE dull at ⅛@1-10 off buying.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 23¾c.@24c. FLOUR fairly active and firm; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 62½@$6 75. WHEAT dull; Prime to choice Maryland, $1 40@$1 45; Pennsylvania, $1 23@$1 26. CORN—White steady at 95c.@98c.; Yellow dull at 92c.@93c. OATS dull at 52c.@54c. Rye dull at 93c.@95c. Mess PORK firm at $27 50@$28. BACON active and firm; Rib Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. HAMS, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16½c. WHISKY quiet at 99c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—TOBACCO active and unchanged. COTTON nominally 23½c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN more active and unchanged. OATS unchanged. BARLEY unchanged. RYE advancing; sales at 75c. WHISKY firm at 94c. PORK firm at $27 25. Dry Salted MEATS quiet at 10¾c.@11c. for Shoulders; 14¾c. for clear rib Sides; 13c.@14c. for clear Sides. BACON firm at 12½c. for Shoulders; 17½c. for clear rib Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for clear Sides. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS quiet; Light to Heavy $7 75@$9. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 5,500 bushels; Corn, 7,500 bushels; Oats, 4,800 bushels; Barley, 1,100 bushels.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—But little was doing in WHEAT, the following are the prices: Amber State, $1 28@$1 30; White Michigan, $1 35@$1 40; State, $1 40@$1 60, the latter for Deihl. RYE, 85c.@90c. for State. CORN dull; new Western Mixed, 85c.@90c.; new Round White, 90c.; do. Yellow, 95c.@$1. BARLEY was taken freely on arrival; two-rowed State, 75c.@85c.; six-rowed do., 95c.@$1; Canada West, $1@$1 15. Barley MALT dull; city made two-rowed, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do. and No. 3 Canada West, $1 15@$1 35; Canada West, $1 40@$1 55; country made two-rowed State, 95c.@98c.; and do. six-rowed, $1@$1 10. OATS steady at 55c.@56c. for State, in bulk and bags.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 23c. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT quiet at $1 05@$1 15. CORN quiet at 93c. OATS quiet at 53c., all sacked. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders in tierces, 16c. HAMS—Sugar Cured, 19c.@19½c. WHISKY steady at 94c.@95c. TOBACCO—Sales 175 hhds. at $2 65@$5 for Frosted Trash, $5 50@$7 50 for Ordinary to Good Lugs, $8½@$18 75 for Low to Good Leaf, and $25 50@$71 for Medium to Fancy Wrappers.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—FLOUR in fair demand but unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White Winter, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY held at $1 for up lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ℔ ton, as to quality. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to New-York 65c.; to Albany 50c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—FLOUR small business; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in improved demand; Pennsylvania Red, $1 23@$1 26. RYE unchanged. CORN steady; New Yellow, 90c.@91c. OATS in fair demand. BARLEY, Two-rowed New-York, 82½c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 21c.; Refined, 38¼c.@28½c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $26@$26 50. WHISKY dull at 99c.@$1 for iron bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—FLOUR—The stock is light; quoted at $5 75@$6 12½@$6 30. CORN scarce at $1 20. OATS, 68c.@70c. BRAN—None here. HAY—Prime Western, $35. PORK, $29 25@$29 50. BACON scarce at 13⅝c.@17½c.@18½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19c. LARD—Tierce, 16½c.@16½c.; keg, 18½c. SUGAR dull; Prime, 12c. MOLASSES scarce; Prime, 78c.@80c. WHISKY, 90c.@$1 02½. COFFEE unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800 head. The market was dull, heavy and inactive; sales, 100 head Extra 1,300 lbs. Illinois at 7¾c.@8c. HOGS—Receipts, 800 head. The market was quiet with a light demand at 9c.@9½c. for Fair to Good. SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head. The market was nominal at last week's quotations.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and better; No. 1 White-Michigan, $1 20; Amber held at $1 07; No. 1 Red held at $1 15; No. 2, $1 07. CORN advancing; No. 1, 83c.; No. 2, 81c. OATS quiet at 48c. for No. 1; 45c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,800 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—COTTON dull and nominal at 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 512 bales; exports, 990 bales. FLOUR, $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine. CORN, 90c.@92c. OATS, 68c.@70c. PORK, $29. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. BACON nominal; Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 15¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT heavy, No. 1, 87c.; No. 2, 82c. CORN steady. OATS nominal. RYE steady; No. 1, in store, 69½c. BARLEY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—14,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 7,748 bales; coastwise, 99 bales; total, 7,847 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,025 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 253,613 bales; market steady with a fair demand; Middlings, 23¼c.@23⅜c.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 1,334 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 105 bales; coastwise, 247 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 73,250 bales. Market firm; Middling, 23¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,104 bales; exports, 551 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 63,264 bales; market dull, with a downward tendency; Middling, 23c.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 13; No. 2 Red Winter held at $1 06. CORN dull and nominal. OATS quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at 85c.@95c. BARLEY dull at 85c.@$1.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. No sales of Spirits TURPENTINE reported. RESIN—Sales of No. 2 at $1 75. TAR steady at $2. COTTON quiet at 22c.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 25 bales; coastwise, 940 bales; total, 965 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 10,000 bales; market dull, lower; Middling, 24¼c.@24½c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 43 bales; coastwise, 713 bales; total, 756 bales; exports, 703 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 11,842 bales. Market dull and nominal; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.—WHEAT very firm; Extra White, $1 25; No. 1 White, $1 15; Amber, $1 04. OATS steady at 47c. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed HOGS, $11.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Net receipts, 428 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 8,616 bales; market dull; Low Middling, 22¼c.@22¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,003 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 21,302 bales; market dull; prices nominal; Middling, 23¼c.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—COTTON—Receipts, 1,509 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 46,305 bales. Market firmer; Good Ordinary, 19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 485 bales; Middling, 23c.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The resignation of Brevet Major-General ADELBERT AMES as Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, his lineal rank, was received to-day and accepted.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Cloudy	30
Halifax	N. E.	Snowing	22
Portland	S. W.	Clear	12
Boston	S. W.	Clear	23
New-York	W.	Clear	23
Philadelphia	S. W.	Cloudy	28
Wilmington, Del.	S.	Cloudy	32
Washington	S. W.	Snowing	34
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Snowing	26
Richmond	N. E.	Snowing	32
Charleston	S.	Raining	52
Savannah	S.	Raining	47
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Raining	43
Oswego	S.	Clear	12
Buffalo	W.	Clear	16
Pittsburg	S. W.	Hazy	20
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	20
Louisville	N. E.	Cloudy	30
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	64
New-Orleans	W.	Clear	64
Key West	S.	Clear	66
Havana	—	Clear	69

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Tarifa	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 26	New-York	London.
England	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brooklyn	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Feb. 26	New-York	Bremen.

FOR RIO, HAVANA, &C.

Columbia	Feb. 24	New-York	Havana.
Tybee	Feb. 26	New-York	St. Domingo.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

THURSDAY.

For Havana, Nassau, N. P., and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Main*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1:40 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Feb. 22—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool.*—Miss Carmichael, Mrs. Longmaid, 5 children and servant, Colonel and Mrs. Francklyn, Saml. L. Cutter, J. R. Carmichael, Mr. Jno. C. Lendin, Wm. Gilbert, M. B. Daily, S. B. McDonald, G. W. Smith, Mrs. McKay and infant, Miss Finnister, Miss Jennie Finnister.

FEB. 23—*In steamship China, for Liverpool.*—G. R. Mackenzie, Jos. Slagg, A. G. Fay, Mrs. John Young, Wm. Frew, Mrs. Eland, child and infant, Hy. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cabaelero, infant and servant, J. Brooks Fennio, Miss Fennio, Mrs. Haines, Wm. M. Fincke, H. C. Tompkins, Thos. Thorp, H. Baines, G. E. Illingworth, Miss Baines.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Rapidan, from Havana.—Mrs. S. L. Canning, J. Dagand, A. Robinson, Miss Augusta Wright, F. J. Stroom, J. Robinson, P. Gonzalez.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 42 | Sun sets..... 5 46 | Moon sets.. 2 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 3 01 | Gov. Island. 3 50 | Hell Gate.. 5 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Cleared.

Steamships Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Millville, Renaur, Philadelphia, W. B. Vandersmith.

Ship Elena, (N. G.,) Boherman, Bremen, &c., Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Kate Agnes, (Br.,) Black, St. John, N. B., Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Eliza Thompson, Dill, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Alma, (Norw.,) Fredericksen, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fanny Fothergill, (Br.,) Hughes, Gibraltar for orders, G. F. Bulley; C. M. Reynolds, (Br.,) Dick, Matanzas, Jed Frye & Co.; M. L. B., (Br.,) Estis, Cardenas, S. C. Loud & Co.

Schrs. Ocean Wave, Love, Providence; B. Young, Joy, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; T. R. Williams, Van Hankin, Stonington; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Feb. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston & Co. 18th inst., lat. 31, lon. 79, passed bark Sam Sheppard, bound N.; 19th, experienced a tremendous gale from W. S. W. to W., accompanied with very heavy sea.

Bark J. B. Bradley, (of Bucksport, Me.,) Bradley, Buenos Ayres 73 ds., with hides to R. P. Buck & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 22, in lon. 35. Dec. 24, lat. 27 41 S., lon. 39 15, spoke whaling brig B. A. Small, (of Provincetown,) 2 months out, with 240 bbls. right and 50 bbls. sperm oil, all well.

Bark R. W. Griffith, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Had rough weather on the passage; was 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Emma Parker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken. Has had rough weather during the passage; split sails, &c. Sld. in co. with bark D. B. R., for Falmouth for orders.

Brig Uruguay, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kimble, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken. Has had heavy weather during the latter part of the passage, during which started cargo, and received other slight damage.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes 17 ds., with cotton, logwood, &c., to Morrison & Bartow. Experienced heavy northerly gales during first part of the passage, and has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. winds.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had moderate weather the entire passage.

Brig Adele McLoon, Munroe, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Brig Thomas Holcombe, Maxcy, Elizabethport, for Havana.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Losee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Native, De Hart, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. A. Morrell, Low, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Bayles, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. M. Birdsall, Latham, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Frank Bruce, Haggerty, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George & Eagar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Maggie J. Chadwick, Gage, Baltimore, for Portland.

Schr. Niagara, Worden, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ben. Butler, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Mystic.
Schr. California, McGrath, Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas Hazard, Minor, Bridgeport.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Hemingway, New-Haven.
Schr. North America, Knight, Bridgeport.
Schr. San Luis, Mapes, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mariner, McGinniss, Greenwich.
Schr. Annie, Davis, Norwalk.
Schr. Robt. Smith, Boman, New-Haven.
Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Bridgeport.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Adams, New-Haven.
Schr. David Pearsall, Smith, Greenwich.
WIND—At sunset, light, E. S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Britannia, for Glasgow; China and Minnesota, for Liverpool; bark Apenrade, for Sydney, N. S. W.

Below.

Schr. Jamestown, Rogers, from San Domingo, via Fortress Monroe, with loss of foresail.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamship Neptune, from New-York; schr. J. M. Broomall, from Jacksonville.

Passed Cape Cod—Barks Mary Edson, from Rosario for Boston; Mary Bentley, from Palermo for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Arr. brig Monica, Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Charleston, New-York; schrs. John Lymburner, Cuba; Altoone, do.; J. B. Smith, Georgetown, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—Passed out—Bark St. Lawrence, for Demerara.

Passed in—Brig Anna Ingram, New-York, for Richmond.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 21, A. M.—Arr. brig Village Belle, (Br.,) Havana 17 ds., for Boston; schrs. Lucy J. Keeler, Rappahannock River, Va., for Boston; Chas. E. Jackson, Philadelphia, for do.; Sophia Jameson, New-York, for do.; Mary Standish, Boston, for Baltimore; James G. Craig, Portland, for do.; Nadab, Newburyport, for Philadelphia; Amelia Post, do., for Newcastle, Del.; Ada Louisa, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.

Passed by—Schrs. Eugene, Baltimore, for Portland; W. W. Pharo, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Sld. brigs L. M. Merritt and Autumn; schrs. Farragut, M. A. McGahan, Lucy J. Keeler, Charles E. Jackson, and John M. Proomall.

P. M.—Arr. bark Mary Bentley, Palermo Dec. 26. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 17; had heavy weather since passing Bermuda.

Also arr. brig Elsey, (Br.,) Port de Paix 15 ds., for Boston; schr. Vineyard, Potomac River, for Boston.

22d, A. M.—Arr. brig Lucy W. Snow, New-Orleans 5th inst., S. W. Pass 6th, for Boston; schrs. E. H. Furber and Henry Hobort, Baltimore, for Boston; Elwood Doren, Philadelphia, for Portland; Montezuma, Norfolk, for Portsmouth; Lucy M. Jenkins, Rappahannock River, for Boston; Cora Morrison, Tangier, for Boston; F. A. Newcomb, Tangier, for Salem; Mary State, for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20.—Arr. steamships San Salvador and Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia; ship Nevins, Plymouth, England; schrs. Ada Ames, Baltimore; Mary Edwards, Norfolk. Cld. ship Victory, Liverpool; schrs. Maggie D. Marston, Matanzas; Susan B. Franklin, Jacksonville; Isaac Walton, Matanzas; M. B. Bramhall, Moorehead City; Marion Draper, Port Henry, Fla.; brig Mary White, St. Mary's River.

Miscellaneous.

Returned—Schr. Susan, Hooper, hence for Kingston, Jam., Feb. 21, when outside Sandy Hook, sprung aleak, and returned for examination and repairs. It is expected she will resume her voyage in a day or two.

The schr. Breeze, (of Staten Island,) Captain Somers, hence for York River, went ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., on the morning of the 23d inst., and was hauled off by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Lackawanna, in charge of Captain L. P. Brown, agent of the co., and brought to this City for repairs.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The schr. M. J. Miller, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, with pig iron, went ashore on the beach near Orleans, Cape Cod, on the 21st, but after throwing over her deck load of laths, got off and proceeded on her way last night.

Spoken, &c.

Tidelin—Brig, bound N., Feb. 16, lat. 31, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

23d.—Arr. at Trinidad, Feb. 17, bark Stover.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 23.—The steamship Rhein, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—The Cunard steamship Tripoli, from New-York, arrived yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 23.—The Allan line steamship Australian, from Portland, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE INVESTMENT.

$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

FREDERICKSBURG AND GORDONSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN, FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FURTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to tide water by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to $16,000 *per mile of completed and equipped road,* (the estimated cost of the road to the Company, finished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the Bondholders an unusual margin—the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile,) and is issued to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, *and the Security is first-class in every respect.*

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000) are offered at 92½ and interest from Nov. 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad, and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public.

DRAKE BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 16 Broad-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD. ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

ONE APPLICATION OF HYATT'S Swiss Liniment has induced sleep with many a sufferer from ache and pain. 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

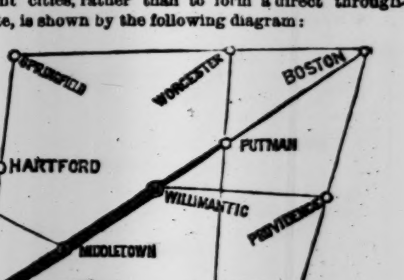
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, TWENTY YEARS TO RUN, INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, ON THE 1ST OF MAY AND NOVEMBER, FREE FROM ALL STATE, LOCAL AND UNITED STATES TAXES, PRICE PAR AND INTEREST.

THE ROAD.—THE NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC RAILROAD of Connecticut is the FINAL LINK in the GRAND AIR-LINE ROUTE between NEW-YORK and BOSTON, 52 miles in length, running from New-Haven to Willimantic, passing through Middletown about midway, and will be over 20 miles shorter than the present most popular route.

The position of the Road, as compared with the old lines, which were built with a view of connecting different cities, rather than to form a direct through route, is shown by the following diagram:



For more than a quarter of a century a road through this section of the State has been greatly needed, and unlike most new railroad enterprises, which have to wait the growth of business along its line, this Road will find a large established local trade awaiting its completion.

In regard to the through trade, a single glance at the map is more convincing than any argument can be as to the important fact that this route, being the shortest, and affording so great a saving in time, must ultimately be the chief thoroughfare between Boston and New-York.

THE BONDS are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a First Mortgage on all the property of the Company of whatever kind. The State of Connecticut is made Trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, and may, at the option of the holder, be registered. They are, by an act of the Legislature of Connecticut, made exempt from all State and local taxes, and are also free from income tax. The average tax in Connecticut is about two per cent., while the revenue tax is some three-eighths per cent., which, added to the interest, makes the bond equal to one paying nine and one-half per cent.

The security is beyond question; the interest is liberal; while the tax exemption feature renders them the MOST DESIRABLE BOND IN THE MARKET FOR INVESTORS RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT.

All classes of securities received at full market rates, and bonds returned without expense.

Full information furnished on application to any of the banks or bankers in the State, or by sending direct to ourselves.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities,

NO. 12 WALL-ST.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869, AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,000,353 48	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,726 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,330 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79	35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 63	
Interest due and unpaid	30,260 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,509,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 00	$2,557,033 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,886,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'CK S. WINSTON, SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, WILLIAM MOORE, DAVID HOADLEY, ROBERT H. MCCURDY, HENRY A. SMYTHE, ISAAC G. PEARSON, WILLIAM V. BRADY, MARTIN BATES, WILLIAM E. DODGE, WILLIAM BETTS, GEORGE S. COE, JOHN WADSWORTH, WM. M. VERMILYE, ALFRED EDWARDS, JOHN E. DEVELIN, OLIVER H. PALMER, WELLINGTON CLAPP, SAM'L E. SPROULLS, ALONZO CHILD, SAMUEL M. CORNELL, HENRY E. DAVIES, LUCIUS ROBINSON, RICH'D A. MCCURDY, W. SMITH BROWN, FRANCIS SKIDDY, RICHARD PATRICK, J. ELLIOT CONDICT, WILLIAM H. POPHAM, JAMES C. HOLDEN, WILLIAM A. HAINES, HUGH N. CAMP, EZRA WHEELER, HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, Vice President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

JAN. 20 1870.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT, AND SOLD ON MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS, BY J. BAUER & CO., NO. 650 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THOS. R. AGNEW, GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES, and everything in the line of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES. "His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune, Dec. 22, 1869.*

IRON FRONTS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS. J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S IRON WORKS, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN Spiral Spring Butt Co., NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

A VISIT TO MY ESTABLISHMENT Will convince the public that I have the most extensive assortment of CHINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, REFRIGERATORS in the United States, at lower prices than any other house in the City. FIRST-PREMIUM MEDAL AND DIPLOMA for silver-plated ware, glassware and housefurnishing goods. All goods warranted as represented. EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, Astor-place.